

## DAILY REPORT

## Asia &amp; Pacific

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## ABE 'EXTREMELY HAPPY' OVER PROJECTED FUKUDA-CARTER SUMMIT

OW080141Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0047 GMT 8 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 8 KYODO--Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe said Wednesday he was extremely happy that there is now clear outlook for materialization of the summit meeting between Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and U.S. President Jimmy Carter through the efforts of Ambassador Mike Mansfield. He was commenting on reports from Washington that Carter had told Mansfield Tuesday he is anxious to see Fukuda.

Abe said arrangements will be made for the American ambassador to meet with Fukuda early next week after he returns to Tokyo to confirm the President's intention.

He believed that concrete preparations for Fukuda's visit to the U.S. for the summit meeting, including deciding of the schedule, will be made following this.

## SONODA, FUKUDA TO CONFER ON JAPAN-CHINA TREATY, U.S. TRIP

OW080843Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0815 GMT 8 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo Feb 8 KYODO--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda will confer with Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda Thursday or Friday over resumption of negotiations for the conclusion of a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty, a high-ranking Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday. During the meeting, Sonoda will report on his trip to the Middle East in late January and advise Fukuda to make a tour of the region soon, the official said.

Sonoda will also exchange views with Fukuda about Fukuda's planned visit to the U.S. for talks with President Jimmy Carter, the official said.

## JAPAN HAS NO 'CONCRETE PROPOSALS' TO OFFER EEC ON TRADE

OW080159Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0055 GMT 8 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 8 KYODO--Japan has no concrete proposals to offer to the European Common Market to redress the massive bilateral trade imbalance, official sources said Wednesday. The sources said Tokyo had been informed of the EEC Commission's plans to send its officials to Japan for talks on a trade deal similar to the one made last month between Japan and the United States.

According to the sources, Benedict Meynell, chief of the Directorate B (for North America, New Zealand and Japan), is due in Tokyo on Friday. He will be followed probably in March by Roy Derman, director general for external affairs, and Wilhelm Haferkamp, commission vice president in charge of external relations. The sources said Japan was prepared to talk with the EEC officials, but added there were no concrete proposals to be made.

The Common Market foreign ministers, who met in Brussels Tuesday, called on the commission to hold consultations with Japan and report to the summit of the nine nations, scheduled for April 7-8 in Copenhagen, on its efforts to correct Japan's dollar 5 billion trade surplus with the community. The EEC demands included Japan's tariff cuts and removal of nontariff trade obstacles.

Government sources said Japanese plans for advanced reduction of tariffs had been clarified in its recent trade agreement with the United States. This applies not only to the United States but to the Common Market countries as well, they said. The sources said Tokyo's position was that removal of non-tariff trade barriers should be negotiated at the Tokyo round of multilateral talks rather than at bilateral levels. No fresh agreement is likely to emerge if Japan and the EE hold talks at this stage, the sources said.

Informed sources said that Japan's possible purchase of the European-built Airbus jetliners might be discussed out of political consideration to avoid a total breakdown of talks with the community.

When Japanese External Affairs Minister Nobuhiko Ushiba visited European capitals last month, the Airbus purchase was suggested to him as one of "symbolic measures" Japan could take to correct its huge surplus in trade with the Common Market countries. Ushiba said Tuesday he felt the trade dispute with the EEC could be settled, should Japan decide to buy the aircraft.

#### FOREIGN COUNTRIES CONSULTED ON SATELLITE ISSUE

OW071049Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1012 GMT 7 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 7 KYODO--Japan has sent officials to foreign countries including Canada, Sweden and Britain for consultations on ways of establishing international controls of nuclear-powered satellites, Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda said Tuesday. Sonoda made the statement while answering questions by Socialist Hisao Ishino before the House of Representatives budget committee on the threat posed by nuclear-powered satellites such as the Soviet satellite which crashed to the earth recently.

Sonoda also said Japan hoped to take the initiative in demanding the establishment of such controls by the United Nations committee on the peaceful use of space and public disclosure of information about nuclear satellites, which he said pose a threat to mankind regardless of whether they are used for military or peaceful purposes.

#### DIET DISCUSSION ON DEFENSE, SATELLITE QUESTION REPORTED

OW071307Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1037 GMT 7 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 7 KYODO--Defense Agency Director-General Shin Kanemaru said Tuesday that Japan would continue to keep its defense spending at less than 1 per cent of the gross national production (GNP). Kanemaru made this clear in reply to a Komeito questioner at Tuesday's session of the House of Representatives budget committee.

Nobuaki Futami, the Komeito interpellator, had asked whether the United States was requesting more defense spending by Japan, pointing to a recent report by U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown in this connection.

Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, in reply, said that the U.S. had never expressed such a hope to Japan. Fukuda also said that Japan would make decisions on defense affairs independently.

Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda said in this connection he did not take Brown's report as urging Japan to share greater defense responsibilities because the U.S. was shifting military emphasis to Europe.

The Komeito questioner also asked for a unified government view on whether taking partial charge of the defense function ran counter to the constitution. Hideo Sanada, director of the Cabinet legislation bureau, replied that judgement of the matter would be influenced by the international situation and the progress of science and technology.

Defense authorities denied Futami's allegation that the Defense Agency planned to have Japan possess a 10,000-ton-class aircraft carrier and a nuclear-powered submarine.

A Socialist interpellator, Hisao Ishino, who took the floor in the afternoon, asked how the government would proceed in regard to the crash in Canada of a Soviet nuclear-powered satellite. Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda replied that Japan would take the initiative in asking that satellite information be made public at the United Nations.

In answering another query, Agriculture-Forestry Minister Ichiro Nakagawa said that he was ready to visit the Soviet Union if it would help expedite the Japan-Soviet fishery talks on salmon.

#### RIGHT OF EXPELLED ISLANDERS IN NORTH DISCUSSED IN DIET

OWO71119Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1057 GMT 7 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 7 KYODO--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda indicated in the Diet Tuesday his intention to take steps to restore property and fishing rights to former inhabitants of four Soviet-held northern islands. He gave this indication at the House of Representatives budget committee session in reply to a Socialist questioner. The socialist had suggested that the government take some steps in regard to the property and fishing rights of former inhabitants of Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan and Habomai islands. Fukuda promised to take the matter up with the prime minister's office.

Agriculture and Forestry Minister Ichiro Nakagawa told the same committee that, if the four islands were returned, a political judgement would be required for a decision on whether to offer the former islanders a special guarantee of their status or restore the rights they had before they were forced to evacuate the islands.

#### USE OF RIOT POLICE, U.S. POST OFFICE REQUEST DISCUSSED.

OWO80605Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0540 GMT 8 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 8 KYODO--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda Wednesday defended as unavoidable under law the use of riot police to evict extremists opposing the opening of the new Tokyo International Airport at Narita from a steel tower erected by protesters near a planned runway. Replying to Socialist Matsuo Kodama in the House of Representatives budget committee, Fukuda said the erection of the tower violated the civil aviation law.

A huge amount of money has been spent in the past six years for the construction of the new airport and Japan has publicly announced the opening of the airport in late March, he noted. If the opening is delayed further, it could invite international criticism, he added. Four extremists who had held out in the protest tower voluntarily came down Tuesday night after two days of resistance, and the tower was demolished by police.

Asked about the planned installation of a U.S. military post office in the Narita airport, Shin Kanemaru, director general of the Defense Agency, replied that his agency will try to obtain the consent of local inhabitants to the U.S. request to establish such a post office there.

However, Shigeru Otsuka, president of the Tokyo International Airport Authority, said his organization had told the inhabitants that no U.S. military facilities had been planned at Narita. Any decision in this respect is up to the central government to make, he said.

The Socialist questioner also urged the government to try to correct the Japan-U.S. civil aviation agreement, which he said is disadvantageous to Japan.

Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda said the government will try to remove the existing inequalities in bilateral negotiations resuming next month.

#### COAST GUARD SPOTS POSSIBLE SOVIET 'SPY SHIP' OFF OKINAWA

OW080106Y Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese 6 Feb 78 Evening Edition p 3 OW

[Text] Japan's 11th District Maritime Safety Headquarters has reported frequent appearances of an unidentified intelligence gathering ship approximately 20 miles east of White Beach near Katsurenson village. The ship, equipped with numerous antennae, appears to be monitoring the movements of ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet entering or leaving White Beach. According to the Coast Guard section of the same headquarters, it looks like "a spy ship of the Soviet Union." Since the ship is outside Japan's territorial waters, no action has been taken against it. Nevertheless, the Coast Guard is continuing patrol flights and is ready to take whatever necessary action in case the ship violates territorial waters, including boarding it for inspection and ordering it out of territorial waters. According to the same section, the unidentified intelligence gathering ship seems to show up whenever large cruisers or transports of the 7th Fleet come to White Beach and disappears when the ships leave.

Its last appearance was in December 1977. This was confirmed then by aircraft of the Naha air station of the 11th District Maritime Safety Headquarters during an antipollution patrol flight. According to the pilot, the spy ship usually drifts around a point approximately 20 miles east southeast of Kanna Cape near Katsurenson village. It is a 500-ton ship painted deep green and has a white bridge and smokestacks. There is a black line around the upper part of the smokestacks. High masts stand in the fore section and the ship carries many antennae.

Because the ship's identity is unknown, the Coast Guard forwarded the information to the Naha base of the Self-Defense Maritime Force, which in turn sent out an antisubmarine patrol plane to photograph it. However, the ship's nationality remains unknown. Officials at the maritime safety headquarters said: "It very much resembles one of the spy ships often seen in Tsushima Strait. We do not know why it shows up here. At any rate, it is outside our territorial waters (12 miles) and there is nothing we can do about it, except to watch it. If it violates our territorial waters, however, it might mean a possible smuggling attempt and therefore, we will board it for inspection or order it out of our territorial waters."



## EGYPTIAN DELEGATION LED BY AT-TUHAMI ARRIVES FOR VISIT

SK080426Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 8 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang February 8 (KCNA)--Muhammed Hasan Muhammed at-Tuhami, special envoy of President Muhammed Anwar as-Sadat of the Arab Republic of Egypt and vice-prime minister at the Presidency of the Republic and political adviser to the president, and his party arrived here on February 7 by plane. The flags of our country and the Arab Republic of Egypt were flying on the flag poles at the airport.

The guests were met at the airport by Comrade Ho Tam and personage concerned Yi Chong-nok and Muhammed Zaki al-Fiqqi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Egyptian Embassy in Pyongyang. Also on hand was Liu Chun-pei, councillor of the Chinese Embassy here.

## 7 February Banquet Speeches

OW081107Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 8 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang February 8 (KCNA)--Comrade Pak Song-chol spoke at a banquet arranged by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea yesterday evening in honor of the special envoy of the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt on a visit to our country.

There may be various ways to solve the Middle East question, he noted, and declared: If the question is solved in conformity to the desire of the entire Arab people and on the basis of respect for the dignity of the Arab nation, no matter by what method it may be achieved, we think it will be a good thing.

If a fair solution of the Middle East question is to be realized, the Israeli aggressors must withdraw from all Arab lands which they illegally occupied and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people including the right to self-determination and the right to found an independent state must be ensured, he declared.

This, he stated, is the unanimous will and demand of the Egyptian people and all other Arab people and the world peace-loving people.

Today the Egyptian Government is striving to solve at an early date the Middle East question which has brought a big calamity to the Arab people and thus remove the danger of a war and achieve peace in this region, he said.

He denounced the Zionists for harbouring an expansionist ambition as ever and refusing to withdraw from the Arab lands they occupied and to recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people in disregard of the peace-loving efforts of the Egyptian government.

If all the Arab countries organically combine their national interests and the interests of all the Arab people and fight in firm unity for their common goal, the Middle East question will be solved in conformity with the will and desire of the Arab people and in favour of their liberation cause, the speaker emphasized.

Warmly welcoming the guests' visit to our country, Comrade Pak Song-chol said: the dispatch of the special envoy to our country by respected His Excellency President as-Sadat is a clear manifestation of the deep respect and trust cherished by the president and the Egyptian people for the respected and beloved leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and clear proof of the daily strengthening of the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries.

Noting that the fraternal Egyptian people have waged an arduous struggle for defending the national independence and the country's sovereignty and against the imperialists and Israeli aggressors, the speaker stressed: We will as always stand on the side of the Egyptian people and extend firm support and encouragement to their just struggle.

Special envoy of the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt Muhammad Hasan Muhammad at-Tuhami, vice-prime minister of the Presidency of the Republic and political adviser to the president, spoke next at the banquet.

He said he came to Korea to express, as special envoy of the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, respect and reverence for President Kim Il-song and extend thanks and greetings to the Korean people for their friendly and honorable stand manifested toward the Egyptian people. We have also come to Korea to discuss the future of mankind, the Middle East question in particular, he added.

He said that thanks to her great efforts the Democratic People's Republic of Korea holds a high position in the world.

Saying that the high position was provided by the inspiring leader President Kim Il-song, the special envoy stressed: the President provided this position through his struggle and with his political theory and his new philosophy.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has become a school to which the world is looking up, he said, and continued: We respect and revere President Kim Il-song and treasure the friendship with the Korean people.

Referring to the great victory won by the Egyptian people in the fight against the enemy in 1973, he said: We are waging a peaceful struggle by the method of political talks.

We don't think this peaceful struggle is weaker than the military struggle. We fight for peace in two directions. The peace we demand is a peace based on the restoration of our rights.

Noting that His Excellency President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat boldly visited Jerusalem, the special envoy said: Jerusalem is our occupied land and we had talks for peace in Jerusalem as the strong, not as the weak.

Though we made self-sacrificing efforts for peace, the enemy maintained a stubborn stand.

We must restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. We must take back this land just as we retake our land.

The attendants of the banquet drank toasts to the consolidated friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Egyptian peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of the outstanding leader of the Egyptian people President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat. The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Present there were Comrade Ho Tam and personage concerned Yi Chong-mok.

Muhammad zaki al-Faqqi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Egyptian Embassy in Pyongyang, was invited there.



## NODONG SINMUN EDITORIAL DENOUNCES 'TWO KOREAS' PLOT

SK071410Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0655 GMT 7 Feb 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 7 February article: "Let Us Smash the 'Two Koreas' Plot of the Foreign and Domestic Splittists"]

[Text] Today is the 30th anniversary of the 7 February struggle for national salvation, which constituted an all-out resistance by the South Korean people. As we mark this anniversary under circumstances in which the entire Korean people's desire for reunification is increasing more than ever and, in particular, a struggle against the fascist clique and for democratization of society and reunification of the nation is being vigorously waged among the South Korean people. Our people are once again determined to check and smash, through the unity of the patriotic forces in the North and South, the maneuver for perpetuating the nation's division ventured by the foreign forces and their stooges, and attain the national cause.

The 7 February national salvation struggle was launched when the U.S. imperialists, disregarding our people's unanimous demand for establishing a unified national government through a general election in the North and South, brought the United Nations temporary commission on Korea into South Korea to fabricate a puppet regime there and try to justify this attempt--with the wicked intention of permanently dividing Korea and holding South Korea as their colonial and military base. This struggle reached a peak on 7 February, and was participated in by some 1 million people from all walks of life including students, peasants, and railway, port, marine transportation, metallurgical, textile, communication, electric, and manual workers throughout the nation. They were from farming villages and major cities such as Seoul, Incheon, Suwon, Taejon, Taegu, Chonju, Kwangju and Pusan. They all participated in an all-out strike, demanding withdrawal of U.S. forces, dissolution of the United Nations temporary commission on Korea, democratic reforms and wage increases. Despite the suppression of the enemies, they waged a vigorous demonstration and disseminated leaflets.

The 7 February struggle for national salvation waged against the criminal scheme of the aggressors and traitors was a patriotic one which is recorded in the annals of our nation's history. This struggle delivered a sharp blow to the imperialists' colonial policy toward Korea and their scheme of permanently dividing the nation, and made a great contribution to disciplining the South Korean people, in a revolutionary way through struggle, and to the strengthening of their combat capability.

The 7 February national salvation struggle also demonstrated that nothing can dampen our people's ardent aspirations to independently, with their own forces and without foreign interference, reunify the nation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: Because of the South Korean reactionaries' treacherous acts and schemes for the nation's permanent division, an obstacle has been placed on the road to the fatherland's reunification.

In spite of the 7 February struggle waged 30 years ago for independent reunification, and the unanimous desire of the entire people, South Korea is still being trampled upon by foreign forces and the nation's reunification has not been attained.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is steadily pursuing the policy of relying upon foreign forces, recklessly introducing foreign monopolistic capitalists into South Korea, and selling all national interests and treasure to them. Thus, the clique is hellbent on committing treacherous acts.

In particular, the South Korean puppet clique's scheme to perpetuate the nation's division is being daily intensified. The clique is not only scheming to prevent withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, but also introducing into South Korea great quantities of mass-destruction weapons and operational equipment from foreign nations, while talking about balance of power, all-out security and build-up of national strength. The clique is also encouraging a mood of confrontation among the South Korean people and plotting for war and division--not for peace and Korea's reunification.

The puppet clique has accepted none of our just and fair reunification measures and is daily venturing into nation-splitting maneuvers. The puppet clique, talking about simultaneous entry of North and South Korea into the United Nations and cross-recognition, is scheming to internationally justify the nation's division, even saying reunification is impossible and division is advantageous.

To attain its divisive objective, the South Korean puppet clique, intensifying its suppressive policy, is recklessly arresting, imprisoning and executing South Koreans who desire democracy and reunification. Due to the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's policy of expropriation designed to raise funds for the military and fascist regime's tremendous expenses, the livelihood of the great majority of South Korean working people is not secure and they suffer poverty and hunger. Actually, their life is becoming worse than after liberation.

As a result of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's criminal maneuvers ventured with the aid of foreign forces, the barriers between North and South are looming higher and more and more obstacles are appearing on the road to reunification. Due to the fact that the nation's reunification has not been attained and South Korea has changed into a colony and military base of the foreign aggressors, the danger of a war is also increasing. This situation cannot be overlooked by any Korean, whether in the North or South.

Recovering national sovereignty and attaining the historical fatherland reunification cause is an urgent task which cannot be further delayed. The three principles and five-point policy for the fatherland's reunification must be fully implemented and the four-point national salvation measure must be immediately implemented.

South Koreans of all walks of life, including workers, peasants, youths and students, must move forth as one into the struggle to reject the foreign forces and to smash the foreign and domestic splittists' scheme to perpetuate the nation's division. The South Korean people must also more vigorously wage a struggle to oppose the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's military and fascist dictatorship and to recover their rights and freedom which are ruthlessly violated.

Today, the entire people of the North and South are longing for reunification, and the world peace-loving peoples are rendering active support to and extending firm solidarity with our people's reunification cause. Only foreign aggressive forces and their stooges oppose our country's reunification.

When the South Korean people unite under the banner of the fatherland's reunification, and all patriotic forces of the North and South wage a joint struggle, the criminal scheme of the foreign and domestic splittists will be checked and smashed and the historical cause of the fatherland's reunification will surely be realized. All the Korean people--both North and South--must unite, expel the foreign forces from South Korea and wage a more persistent struggle to attain the fatherland's reunification.

## NODONG SINMUN EDITORIAL MARKS KPA'S 30TH ANNIVERSARY

SK080331Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2330 GMT 7 Feb 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 8 February editorial: "The Korean people's Army--the Glorious Revolutionary Armed Force of our Party"]

[Text] Today is the 30th anniversary of the day when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song strengthened and developed the revolutionary armed force of our people into a regular armed force. We greet this significant day amid majestic circumstances in which the entire party and people are vigorously accelerating a general advance movement to implement the new prospective plan, upholding the letter of the party Central Committee.

It was in 1948 that the KPA, the regular revolutionary armed force of our people, was founded. But our people came to possess their true revolutionary armed force when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA].

The founding of the KPRA by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on 25 April 1932, during the most gloomy and arduous era of Japanese imperialist domination, was a revolutionary event which effected a new turning point in our revolutionary struggle. The birth of a revolutionary armed force of a *chuche* type for the first time in our country made possible the realization of the long-cherished desire of our people to have their true revolutionary armed force. The glorious history of our revolutionary armed forces began at that point.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's founding of the KPA after liberation was the strengthening and developing of the KPRA into a regular revolutionary armed force. Therefore, the founding day of the KPA, which is the direct inheritor of the KPRA, is 25 April 1932.

The strengthening and developing of the KPA into a regular armed force 30 years ago was a new occasion to effect a new turning point in building our people's revolutionary armed force.

Marking this day, all the people and officers and men of the people's army extend utmost honor and warmest thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who personally founded the KPA and strengthened and developed it into the invincible revolutionary armed force it is today, and who always leads our people and the KPA along the one road of victory and glory. Marking this day, our people extend warm congratulations to the officers and men of the land, naval and air forces and the people's security forces of the KPA who have gloriously performed their lofty duty for the fatherland and the revolution and who reliably defend the safety of the socialist fatherland and the revolutionary gains. The road which the KPA has traversed since it was strengthened and developed into a regular revolutionary armed force is a glorious history in which the entire army is firmly armed with the great *chuche* ideology and has been strengthened and developed into invincible combat ranks. It is a history of the proud struggle to firmly safeguard the fatherland's independence and national sovereignty and to defend the cause of socialist and communist construction, cherishing infinite loyalty to the party and the revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: The people's army has gloriously performed its revolutionary mission assigned before the fatherland and people with a heroic and self-sacrificing struggle spirit, and has recorded brilliant achievements in the history of our party's revolution.

The KPA is the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's army, the glorious party's army and a faithful revolutionary army which struggles to defend and brilliantly realize the revolutionary cause created and developed by the leader, taking the great chuche ideology as its leading guideline.

The KPA, which has been strengthened and developed into a regular revolutionary armed force under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has traversed a militant road of victory and glory and performed immortal achievements and heroic exploits for the fatherland and the nation in the past. In the peaceful construction period, the people's army smashed the constant provocations and subversive activities by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and thus reliably defended the revolutionary, democratic base of the northern half of the republic and the creative activities of our people for the construction of a new fatherland.

The burning loyalty of servicemen of the people's army to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and their infinite devotion to the fatherland and people were unstintingly demonstrated in every battle of the past fatherland liberation war against the armed invasion of imperialists, headed by the U.S. imperialists. The brave servicemen of the people's army gallantly fought, upholding the slogan "for the great leader, party and revolution," defended the fatherland with blood, gave a fatal blow to the aggressors and thus won a great victory in the fatherland liberation war.

The historic victory won by our people in the fatherland liberation war was a brilliant victory for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's unique military ideology, outstanding strategy and tactics and extraordinary leadership art. It was also a demonstration of the invincible might of the political and ideological unity and solidarity of our people and people's army who were firmly rallied around the respected and beloved leader.

In the postwar period, the people's army firmly defended the fatherland, smashing the constant aggressive schemes by enemies at every stage and reliably defended our party and the peoples' revolutionary cause of socialist revolution and construction.

Under the excellent and tested leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people's army has been strengthened into a one-beats-a hundred revolutionary armed force which has been tempered politically, ideologically, physically, militarily and technically.

Today the unitary ideological system is more firmly established in our people's army than ever before, and militant solidarity and self-regulating discipline are firmly established among the officers and men. The officers and men of the people's army are firmly armed with the latest military science and technology and, as a result, are fully acquainted with chuche tactics. Due to the existence of such iron-like ranks, our people's socialist construction cause and fatherland's security have been reliably guaranteed.

In our country today the danger of perpetuating national division is daily increasing and the situation is becoming more tense. The grave situation created in our country today is totally due to the scheme for division and war by splittists within and without. Today the United States is trying to permanently divide our nation by inspiring the South Korean puppets and accelerating war preparations in South Korea.

Under the signboard of troop withdrawal, the United States is building up its armed forces in South Korea and abetting the South Korean puppets in new military ventures while increasing military aid to them.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is dashing along the road of treachery, division, fascism and war under the protection of outside forces.



This clique is running wild to freeze the country's division and to fabricate "two Koreas" by craftily relying upon outside forces while clamoring about simultaneous entry into the United Nations, cross-recognition and the like. Shouting the slogans "all out security" and "smash enemies at the initial stage" and the like, the South Korean puppet clique is also accelerating militarization of the economy, increasing war exercises and thus heightening tension in the country.

As a result, the cause of peace and peaceful reunification in Korea has been threatened. To reunify the divided fatherland without foreign interference, with our people's own efforts, under the principle of democracy and by peaceful means is the persistent stand and policy of our party and government of the republic.

As in the past, our people will in the future make all possible efforts to smash the splittists' schemes for fabricating "two Koreas" and for war, and to realize the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

Today our people and people's army are faced with the heavy but glorious task of vigorously dashing forward at chollima speed, of successfully occupying the heights of the new prospective plan and thus of expediting the complete victory of socialism and the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: To arm soldiers politically and ideologically is the basic method for developing them as fighters for communism who are loyal to the party and revolution, and for strengthening our army.

First of all, political work should be strengthened in the people's army, so as to thoroughly dye all members--commanders and soldiers--with the chuche ideology. Thus, they should be brought up as true revolutionary fighters who are willing to sacrifice themselves for the party and revolution, and the fatherland and people.

Soldiers should be deeply indoctrinated concerning communism, class and socialist patriotism, so that they are armed with a revolutionary spirit which enables them to stand on a firm working class platform, to love the socialist fatherland and to struggle against class enemies.

With an alert attitude, all soldiers should effect continuous innovation in political study and in conducting battle training, while pursuing the spirit of revolutionary work, study and life which overflowed from the Paekdu forest at the time of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, upholding the revolutionary slogan of "training, study and life--all in the manner of the anti-Japanese guerrillas."

By vigorously launching the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, our combat capability will be strengthened and our fatherland's defense strength will be made iron-clad.

All the people, by enhancing traditional national unity, should love and help members of the people's army and constabulary as if they were their own sons and brothers--thus enabling them to loyally serve the army without worries.

Our people and the people's army who are struggling to carry out correct tasks under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are always invincible.

Let us vigorously struggle and advance, firmly rally around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to successfully accomplish the magnificent new prospective plan, win a complete victory for socialism and expedite the fatherland's reunification.

## NODONG SINMUN COMMENT ON PAK CHONG-HUI'S 'INSPECTION' TOUR

OW071621Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1601 GMT 7 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang February 7 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comments on the "new year's inspection" of Pak Chong-hui the traitor.

During his inspection of the puppet Defence Ministry, traitor Pak Chong-hui instructed his underlings to intensify the criminal war manoeuvres, raving that a war posture should be "perfected" and the puppet army reinforced. At the puppet Home Ministry and puppet Ministry of Education he instigated his understrappers to fascist suppression, clamouring that the so-called "national harmony" should be consolidated and he would "not pardon" any struggle of students against fascism with the approach of the "elections." And at the puppet Ministry of Finance he cried for more harshly extorting the people.

And he did not forget, everywhere he went, to try to make it appear as if he were bestowing favours on his underlings, talking about the "improvement" of their condition, and made fine-sounding promises to delude public opinion and win the people's favour.

The "inspection" of the puppet is designed to give a concrete shape to his moves for war and fascism, permanent national split and long-term office which he betrayed at the "New Year press conference" some time ago. It is the continuation of the sinister scheme to impose the grave disasters of war and permanent division upon the country and the nation and more brutally suppress and plunder the South Korean people and part of the machinations to remain in puppet power indefinitely and enjoy personal wealth and glory.

The South Korean puppet clique is now running with a blood-shot eye to find a way out of the predicament. The "inspection" of Pak Chong-hui the traitor and his outbursts are a product of such desperate efforts.

Not content with bringing great misfortunes and sufferings to the country and the nation, he cried for perfecting a "war posture." This is a vicious treacherous act which can be committed by such traitors as Pak Chong-hui the puppet who is further aggravating the situation of the country in an attempt to find a way out.

The ugly nature of the South Korean puppets, a pack of traitors, was brought into bolder relief when traitor Pak Chong-hui cried for "national harmony" and "fair elections." "National harmony" is a slogan of the most ferocious fascist suppression.

Traitor Pak Chong-hui babbled about "fair elections" and "thoughtless act" and threatened that he would "not pardon" any struggle of the South Korean students with the approach of the "elections." This reveals his intention to fabricate his "election" with bayonets by intensifying the fascist suppression of the people on a groundless pretext, especially directing the spearhead of attack to the students who stand at the head of the struggle, and thereby remain in the "presidential chair" as ever.

Traitor Pak Chong-hui babbled about the "renovation of the administration," "spiritual arming" of puppet government officials and so on. This means that he would harshly punish those who are not obedient to him or have even the slightest discontent with him and thus prop up the crumbling foothold of his rule.

Whereas he made an empty promise about "improvement" and so on at the "new year press conference," during his recent "inspection" Pak Chong-hui the puppet instigated his underlings to bleed the people white, clamouring about "establishment of the tax system" and "increase of savings." This showed up his true color as the traitor.

As long as Pak Chong-hui the puppet stays on in "power," "improvement" cannot be expected in South Korea. If there is anything done by the puppet in South Korea, it is only war rackets, the suppression of the people and the extortion of the people, and if there is anything that increased in South Korea, it is only the lack of rights, calamities and destitution of the people.

With no bayonet, deception or appeasement can the South Korean puppets hold in check the resistance of the people or bridge over their crisis, stresses the commentary in conclusion.

#### HAPTONG REPORTS DPRK SEEKS MORATORIUM ON PAYMENTS TO JAPAN

SK080320Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0316 GMT 8 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 8 (HAPTONG)--North Korea wants to obtain another restructuring of its outstanding debts owed to Japanese exporters, it was learned here today.

North Korea came up again with a request for another moratorium of the debts when a leader of the private Japan-North Korea Trade Association visited Pyongyang last month to press for the repayment, sources at the association said.

The communist regime reportedly owes Japanese exporters about 270 million dollars, of which 100 million dollars have been overdue. The Japanese creditors, faced with another bleak prospect of Pyongyang's debt servicing, have begun to consider filing export insurance for the uncollected sums with their government, they said.

Pyongyang and the Japanese association agreed on a one year extension of the debt repayment in late 1976, they said.

North Koreans told association executive manager Sadao Murakami and his party they are unable to honor the 1976 agreement because of their unfavorable foreign currency situations when the Japanese urged the repayment in Pyongyang, they said.

#### JAPANESE RIGHTISTS THREATEN KOREAN SCHOOL IN JAPAN

SK080444Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 8 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang February 8 (KCNA)--A Japanese right-wing gangster attempted on February 2 to blow up a Korean school, a sacred place of learning of children of our compatriots in Japan.

According to a KNS report from Tokyo, a member of a right-wing group in Hamanatsu City, Shizuoka prefecture, Japan, stole into the Hamanatsu Korean primary and middle school on the night of February 2 and fully turned on the gas in its kitchen in an attempt to blow up the school. If teachers failed to discover it in time and the gas is lighted next morning after school began, a terrible calamity would have happened.



But the hooligan was caught by teachers who were guarding the school with high vigilance. He took to flight, divested of his coat, a uniform of the Japanese mobile police.

Between November 20 and December 21 last year Japanese right-wing hooligans repeatedly raided and damaged the school, shouting: "Korean school and Chongnyon, get away." "The school shall be exploded by a bomb". The Japanese police authorities turned a deaf ear to the repeated demand of the Chongnyon functionaries and parents of Korean school children that such outrages of the Japanese right-wing gang be checked.

The Chongnyon functionaries and parents of Korean school children, together with Japanese people in the neighborhood of the school, are now struggling to smash the criminal act of the right-wing gang.

#### KIM YONG-NAM HEADS KWP DELEGATION TO YUGOSLAVIA

SK080441Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 8 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang February 8 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, alternate member of the Political Committee, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, left Pyongyang by special plane on February 7 to visit Yugoslavia upon the invitation of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Kim Hwan, Kim Kwan-sop, Yi Chong-mok, Hyon Chun-guk and other personages concerned saw off the delegation at the airport. It was also seen off at the airport by Tode Vardziski, Yugoslav ambassador, and G.A. Kriulin, Soviet ambassador, to our country.

#### SPECIAL ENVOY OF CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE ARRIVES

SK080436Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 8 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang February 8 (KCNA)--Fidele Mandaba Bornou, special envoy of Emperor Bokassa the First of the Central African Empire and minister of state of the Imperial Court and juridical adviser to the emperor, and his companion Henri Koba, secretary of state of the Imperial Court, arrived in Pyongyang on February 7. They were met at the airport by Comrade Kong Chin-tae and personages concerned Kim Kyong-yon and Kim Hyong-yul and the ambassador of our country to the Central African Empire, Yi Man-sok.

#### REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF POLISH TRADE DELEGATION

SK080435Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 8 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, February 8 (KCNA)--Comrade Kye Ung-tae on February 7 met and had a friendly talk with the government trade delegation of the Polish People's Republic headed by Tadeusz Nestorowicz, vice minister of external trade and marine economy. Present there were personage concerned Han Su-kil and the Polish ambassador to our country, Tadeusz Bialkowski.

#### Trade Protocol Signed

SK080440Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 8 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, February 8 (KCNA)--A protocol on mutual commodity delivery and payments for 1978 between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Polish People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang on February 7.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Han Su-kil and other personages concerned and on the Polish side were the members of the Polish Government trade delegation headed by Tadeusz Nestorowicz, vice minister of external trade and marine economy of the Polish peoples republic, and Tadeusz Bialkowski, Polish ambassador to our country.

The protocol was signed by Han Su-kil, authorized by the Government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, and Tadeusz Nestorowicz, authorized by the Government of the Polish People's Republic.

#### 7 February Departure

SK080445Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 8 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, February 8 (KCNA)--The government trade delegation of the Polish People's Republic headed by Tadeusz Nestorowicz, vice minister of external trade and marine economy, left here on February 7 by plane after visiting our country. The delegation was seen off at the airport by personages concerned Han Su-kil and Tadeusz Bialkowski, ambassador, and staff members of the Polish Embassy in Pyongyang.

#### BRIEFS

ROMANIAN AWARD--Pyongyang 2 Feb--The Korea-Romanian Friendship Association was awarded the Medal of Jubilee of Centenary of the Independence of the Romanian State for its contribution to the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between our people. An awarding ceremony was held at the embassy of the Romanian Socialist Republic in Pyongyang on January 31. Present there were Kim Yong-sun, Ku Il-son, Cho Sang-muk and other personages concerned. Dumitru Popa, ambassador, and staff members of the Embassy of the Romanian Socialist Republic in Pyongyang were on hand. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 2 Feb 78 SK]

JAPANESE CINEMA--Pyongyang, 8 Feb--The "Tokyo House of Culture," a cinema house exclusively screening Korean films, opened in Tokyo, Japan, on February 3, according to a KNS report from Tokyo. The house is managed and run by Japanese personages of various strata. Its director is Fujio Hanawa, deputy general secretary of the "National Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il-song" and chairman of the Sendagaya general branch of the Tokyo Metropolitan Officials Union. The house will screen Korean films for five days a week. [Excerpts] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 8 Feb 78 SK]

PAKISTAN BROADCASTING AGREEMENT--Pyongyang, 4 Feb--An agreement on mutual cooperation in the fields of radio and television between the Central Broadcasting Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation and the Pakistan Television Corporation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan was signed in Islamabad on January 30. The agreement was signed by Kim Si-hak, ahead of the delegation of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee, on a visit to Pakistan, and Zahur Azar, federal secretary of information of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and chairman of the Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation and the Pakistan Television Corporation. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 4 Feb 78 SK]

## PAK TO JUSTICE MINISTER: 'CRACK DOWN' DURING ELECTIONS

SK070840Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0825 GMT 7 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 7 (HAPTONG)--President Pak Chong-hui, saying the establishment of sound social discipline is an urgent task facing the nation, told the Justice Ministry today to maintain tight control on various irregularities affecting the court and the prosecution. Pak made the instruction after he received a briefing from Justice Minister Yi Son-chung on his ministry's overall policy measures for the year. He visited the ministry on a leg of his New Year inspection tour of government ministries. For the maintenance of social discipline and order during the coming national elections, a tight crackdown should be kept to ensure a fair election atmosphere, he said.

He also told the ministry to continue to wage the government's house-cleanup campaign in a battle to combat irregularities.

## NDP WANTS STATE OF EMERGENCY RESTRICTIONS RELAXED

SK080825Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0815 GMT 8 Feb 78 SK

[Excerpt] Seoul, Feb. 8 (HAPTONG)--The major opposition New Democratic Party today said it will make a recommendation for relaxation of the state of emergency in force, during a special legislative sitting slated for late this month. Minority leader Song Won-yong said it would be difficult for his party to participate in the election of the parliament and delegates to the national conference for unification under the emergency decree in force.

## KIM TAE-CHUNG RELEASE EXPECTED SHORTLY

OW080757Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0733 GMT 8 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] Seoul Feb 8 KYODO--Kim Tae-chung, former South Korean opposition presidential candidate, is expected to be released from the Seoul National University Hospital shortly and allowed to return to his home here, informed sources said Tuesday. The informed sources said Kim is now expected to be released shortly, with his sentence suspended.

## JAPAN'S WILLINGNESS TO REVISE FISHERY PACT QUESTIONED

SK080250Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0243 GMT 8 Feb 78 SK

[Excerpt] Seoul, Feb. 8 (HAPTONG)--The South Korean Government today instructed its embassy in Tokyo to find out the real intention and basic position of the Japanese Government as regards the issue of revising the 17-year-old Korea and Japan fishery pact. The instruction was issued after Japanese Agriculture Minister Ichiro Nakagawa expressed willingness to study revising the Korea-Japan fishery accord in the Diet Tuesday. A Foreign Ministry official said the government would not oppose if the Tokyo government was sincere in its intention to revise the bilateral pact.

The official, however, voiced skepticism over Nakagawa's reported remark, saying he did not understand why the Tokyo government has suddenly reversed its previous opposition to revising the bilateral pact. He added, he saw no reason why the Japanese Government wishes to modify the pact since Japan's fish catch from Korean offshore amounts to 300,000 tons a year under the current pact while that of Korea from Japan's offshore totals half the Japanese volume.

## RPR RADIO REACTS TO ROGERS' VIEWS ON KOREA WITHDRAWAL

SK071440Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 7 Feb 78 SK

[Text] U.S. Army Chief of Staff Rogers raved at the U.S. House Armed Services Committee on 6 February that the withdrawal of the U.S. ground troops from Korea is inappropriate unless adequate compensatory measures including the transfer of \$800 million worth of military equipment are implemented, and urged fulfillment of the so-called U.S.-ROK mutual defense agreement.

Such utterances by this war maniac are a brazen challenge to our people and the world people struggling against fascism, who seek independent, peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula. Stressing the U.S. defense commitment to Korea, the U.S. imperialist war maniacs are more nakedly maneuvering to invalidate the withdrawal plan.

It is not accidental that the U.S. ruling circles, including generals, are trying to preserve Korea as their colonial military base by not pulling their troops out. Through their provocative utterances and opposition to the troop withdrawal, the U.S. imperialists are trying to suppress our people's anti-U.S., antifascist struggles and to continue their fascist colonial domination of Korea by supporting the Pak Chong-hui clique which is driven into a crisis. The Pak Chong-hui clique's reckless war racket and suppression from the beginning of the year are greatly abetted by the U.S. ruling circles trying to continue their forcible occupation of Korea. But this plotting by the U.S. imperialists only more clearly proves their aggressive nature.

The U.S. imperialists should abandon their scheme to maintain their colonial, fascist military domination by supporting the Pak Chong-hui clique, and should immediately withdraw from this country.

## BRIEFS

NEW INDIAN AMBASSADOR--Seoul, Feb. 6--President Pak Chong-hui today received credentials from newly accredited Indian Ambassador to Korea Vasant Vasudeo Paranjpe. Also present at the Blue House meeting was Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0101 GMT 6 Feb 78 SK]

INDIAN VISITOR--Seoul, Feb. 6--The speaker of the Indian House of Representatives, K.S. Hegde, arrived here today on a visit to South Korea at the invitation of his Korean counterpart Chong Il-kwon. Speaker Hegde, who heads a ten-member parliamentary delegation, will meet with Korean assembly and government leaders during his six-day visit here. He also will observe major industrial facilities including the Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIST) and Hyundai Shipbuilding Co. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0252 GMT 6 Feb 78 SK]

COMMUNIST NATION VISITORS--Seoul, Feb. 7--A total of 630 foreigners from communist and other nations with which South Korea has no diplomatic relations visited here last year, according to statistics given by the Justice Ministry today. The visitors from the communist bloc included 31 from Yugoslavia, four from Hungary, two from Romania, two from Laos and two from other countries. [Excerpt] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0300 GMT 7 Feb 78 SK]

IV. 8 Feb 78

C A M B O D I A

H 1

#### VIETNAMESE BORDER INCURSIONS ON 5, 6, 7 FEBRUARY REPORTED

EK080030Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2319 GMT 7 Feb 78 BK

[Text] On 5, 6 and 7 February the Vietnamese expansionist, annexationist, aggressive forces escorted by several tanks and supported by several MIG planes and helicopters sneaked into Cambodian territory to a depth of 4 km in the area of Kach Thom Khang Kraom, along the Bassac River. Vietnamese planes and helicopters heavily bombed and strafed Cambodian territory. The Vietnamese aggressors met with stubborn resistance from our heroic Cambodian Revolutionary Army which valiantly defended our territory.

In particular, on 7 February the Vietnamese enemy concentrated its armed forces and 50 tanks with support from several MIG planes and helicopters to encroach upon our territory in the area of Kach Thom Kraom and along Pre Bak Day. However, our heroic army destroyed 17 Vietnamese tanks and killed or wounded hundreds of Vietnamese soldiers. Our heroic army continues to valiantly defend the sacred territory of our most beloved fatherland and prevent the enemy from occupying it.

Is this what the Vietnamese mean by their daily incessant talk about their desire to settle differences through negotiations? In fact, while they talk about negotiations, special friendship and special solidarity, the Vietnamese aggressors continue their savage violation of our territory. The Vietnamese expansionist and annexationist enemy cannot deceive international opinion about its so-called desire to solve the problem with Cambodia through negotiations.

#### SHELLING OF SVAY RIENG AREAS REPORTED

EK080450Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0416 GMT 8 Feb 78 BK

[Text] The Vietnamese expansionist, annexationist enemy aggressors, while talking about negotiations, self-defense and lasting respect for Cambodia's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, continue acts of harassment and provocation and constantly shell our territory.

In fact, on the afternoons of 6 and 7 February the Vietnamese fired several 105mm artillery shells at our mobile units [kang chalart] harvesting rice in two areas of Svay Rieng Province; the first near Tbeng Meanchey village, Koki Saom commune; and the second in the vicinity of Phum Tamo village, Popet commune. However, we were able to defend the lives of our fraternal people.

Such is the Vietnamese expansionist, annexationist enemy's desire to resolve differences through peaceful negotiations.

#### DPRK REJECTION OF 'TWO KOREAS PLOT' SUPPORTED

BK070832Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 6 Feb 78 BK

[From the "International News" feature]

[Excerpt] On 1 February the DPRK Government issued a memorandum denouncing the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Pak Chong-hui clique in South Korea, by which they intend to perpetuate Korea's division and continue to impose their colonialist yoke on that country.



The memorandum stated that the strategy of fabricating "two Koreas"--which is designed to make the socialist countries recognize South Korea and the countries on the other side recognize North Korea--is nothing more than a means to permanently split Korea. This is why the advocates of this strategy claim that international mediation by big powers is a reasonable way to guarantee peace in Korea and to settle the question of Korean reunification.

The DPRK Government's memorandum stressed that the question of Korean reunification must be resolved by the Korean people without outside mediation or interference. The memorandum totally rejected the following proposals:

1. Coexistence between the northern part of the republic and the Pak Chong-hui traitorous regime in the South.
2. A nonaggression treaty.
3. The recognition of the two parts of Korea as separate members of the United Nations.
4. The admission of South Korea as a member of the United Nations.

All these are plots to permanently divide Korea.

The memorandum also demanded the U.S. imperialists abandon their "two Koreas" scheme and withdraw all their troops and weapons, including nuclear weapons, from the South.

The Cambodian people strongly denounce the dark scheme of fabricating "two Koreas" perpetuated by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique who are trying to further impose the neocolonialist yoke on South Korea. The Cambodian people fully support the just struggle of the fraternal Korean people and the legitimate stand of the DPRK Government to reunify Korea according to the three-point principle and the five-point program set forth by Comrade Chairman Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people.

#### TENG HSIAO-PING'S VISIT TO BURMA REPORTED

BK031224Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 1 Feb 78 BK

[From the "International News" feature]

[Excerpt] On 26 January Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, left Peking by special plane for an official friendship visit to Burma at the invitation of His Excellency U Ne Win, president of Burma, and His Excellency U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister.

Seeing Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping off at Peking airport were Comrade Li Hsien-nien, vice premier of the State Council; Comrade Chen Yung-kuei, vice premier of the State Council; Comrade Wu Te, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Comrade Yu Chiu-li, vice premier of the State Council; Comrade Chen Hsi-lien, vice premier of the State Council; Comrade Keng Piao, director of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the CCP; Comrade Chen Mu-hua, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and various other Chinese leaders. Comrade Han Nien-lung, vice foreign minister, also accompanied Teng Hsiao-ping to Burma.

On the afternoon of the same day, Comrade Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping arrived in Rangoon and was warmly welcomed by President Ne Win; General San Yu, secretary of the Council of State; Maung Maung Kha, prime minister; and other Burmese state and government leaders who were at the airport.

At the airport, a 19-gun salute was fired. Accompanied by President Ne Win, Vice Premier Teng reviewed an honor guard and met a welcoming crowd of some 3,000 people.

In a statement at the airport, Comrade Teng said: "In recent years the friendly relations between our two countries have made further progress, and this accords fully with the interests and common desire of our two peoples. Our current visit to Burma is aimed at furthering and strengthening the traditional friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations between our two countries." About 100,000 people lined the street leading from the airport to the state guest house, expressing a warm welcome to Comrade Teng.

That evening Vice Premier Teng called on President Ne Win at the presidential house. President Ne Win warmly and cordially welcomed the guest and chatted with him in a friendly atmosphere. That night President Ne Win held a grand banquet for Vice Premier Teng and other Chinese guests.

On the morning of 27 January, Vice Premier Teng held talks with President Ne Win and called on San Yu, secretary of the Burmese State Council. That night, Prime Minister Maung Maung Kha hosted a grand banquet to welcome Vice Premier Teng. Maung Maung Kha and Vice Premier Teng each gave a speech at the banquet expressing joy and satisfaction over the development of the friendly relations between China and Burma and stressing the firm conviction of both governments of the bright future of this bond of friendship.

On 28 January, accompanied by Maung Maung Kha, Vice Premier Teng flew to a famous town on the west coast of Burma. Before leaving, he visited the gem emporium and the pharmaceutical factory in Rangoon. Everywhere he went, Vice Premier Teng was warmly welcomed by the officials concerned and the Burmese people.

During the past few days, many Burmese papers have carried editorials and articles extending a warm welcome to Vice Premier Teng and emphasized that this visit has brought deeper mutual understanding and strengthened the traditional friendship between Burma and China.

#### DORONJSKI'S VISITS TO BURMA, NEPAL REPORTED

BK050355Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 1 Feb 78 BK

[From the "International News" feature]

[Excerpt] From 19 through 23 January Comrade Stevan Doronjski, vice president of Yugoslavia, paid an official visit to Burma. During this visit Comrade Vice President Stevan Doronjski called on His Excellency U Ne Win, president and chairman of the State Council of Burma and held talks in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding with General San Yu, secretary of the Burmese State Council.

On 19 January General San Yu hosted a grand banquet in honor of Doronjski. In General San Yu's welcoming speech as well as in the reply speech of the Yugoslav vice president, both sides expressed pleasure and satisfaction with the increasing development of friendly relations between the two countries and the unanimous desire of Burma and Yugoslavia in supporting, defending and upholding the principles of nonalignment and strengthening and developing the movement of nonaligned countries which now play an important role in international affairs.

On 28 January, after concluding his visit to Indonesia, Doronjski went to Katmandu where he paid an official visit to Nepal at the invitation of His Excellency Kirti Nidhi Bista, prime minister of Nepal.



In his welcoming speech, the Nepalese prime minister recalled the close friendly relations between Nepal and Yugoslavia which have faithfully abided by the principles of nonalignment and peaceful coexistence. Comrade Doronjski, in reply, reiterated the increasing influence of the principles of nonalignment which enjoy the support of the majority of the world's peoples.

On the same day, Vice President Doronjski and Prime Minister Bista held talks on relations between the two countries and on international issues. During this visit, the Yugoslav vice president will call on King Birindra.

#### U.S. COAL MINERS STRIKE NOTED

BK070838Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 6 Feb 78 BK

[From the "International News" Feature: "U.S. Coal Miners Continue Struggle To Protect Their Rights"]

[Excerpt] About 160,000 coal miners have gone on a nationwide strike in the United States, the longest strike ever staged in the 88-year history of the U.S. coal miners union. As of 3 February the strike had lasted 60 consecutive days, and it is still going on. The strike was first launched in an effort to resist the cruel oppression and exploitation committed by the U.S. monopoly capitalists and to demand and protect workers' rights, which have been incessantly violated by these monopoly capitalists in their bid to accumulate more wealth by bleeding the workers white. The report also reveals that the strike has caused an almost 40 percent drop in U.S. coal production, exacerbating the already serious energy crisis that U.S. imperialism is experiencing.

#### LOCAL AID TO VIETNAMESE IN MEMOT, SVAY RIENG RECALLED

BK050830Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 Feb 78 BK

[Summary] "Memot is one of eight districts in the sector north of national Route 7, in the eastern region. It is bordered on the east by Tramung district, on the west by Dambe and Toek Chreou districts, on the north by Chhlong and Dambe districts and on the south by Tramung district and the Vietnamese border." Like youth and people in the rest of the country, revolutionary youth and people in Memot district are polite, humble and love justice and peace. "They desire close friendship with all countries and peoples the world over, be they small, large, near or far, based on equality, nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity.

"For this reason, during the recent 5-year revolutionary war, the male and female youth and cooperative peasants of Memot district made all efforts to sincerely and wholeheartedly support and assist the revolutionary movement of the Vietnamese people. In fact, when the Vietnamese forces and people could not live in south Vietnam and requested asylum in Memot district as well as in various other districts along the border, our youth and people offered land and forests to the Vietnamese revolution, allowing the Vietnamese to set up military positions, giving them shelter and granting them transportation passages and so forth, with kindness and faith. Although at that time the U.S. imperialists and the Thieu-Ky Saigon puppet clique strafed, shelled, bombarded and rocketed their houses and crops without letup, our youth and people in Memot district, under the KCP's wise and correct leadership, kept assisting and hiding the Vietnamese forces with a lofty spirit of sacrifice and solidarity, despite their own difficulties and risks to their lives."

Though they were busy solving the water supply problem and driving out the Lon Nol clique, U.S. imperialism and Thieu-Ky puppets, the youth and people in Memot gave rice and food to the Vietnamese all the time. "They wholeheartedly supported the Vietnamese revolution, because they wished the Vietnamese people and revolution would defeat the aggressor U.S. imperialists and liberate their nation quickly. They continued to provide sincere and selfless assistance until Vietnam achieved total liberation."

As they emerged from the victorious war and no longer needed Cambodia's assistance, the SRV showed its gratitude to the youth and people of Memot and other border districts like a wounded tiger--by provoking and encroaching on Cambodia, annexing and looting our territory, undermining our economy and sending spies, pacification agents and commandoes to conduct subversion, sabotage and dissension among our masses. They incessantly strafed, shelled and bombarded our farmland, villages and people engaged in various chores.

"Since September 1977, when our youth and cooperative peasants in Memot were holding high the banner of defending and building the country and developing their hometown in all fields on the basis of independence, self-reliance and self-determination, the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese enemy sent several divisions supported by hundreds of tanks and artillery pieces and occasionally aided by aircraft, to invade the territory of Memot and other districts along the border and to ferociously destroy our innocent land and people." They destroyed houses, orchards, plantations and other property. They looted our cattle and livestock. Many of our people and youth were killed or wounded. "Moreover, the Vietnamese burned 125 hectares of rubber plantations, cut down and destroyed thousands of rubber trees, smashed countless rubber containers, wrecked pots, pans, jars and furniture and burned houses and so forth belonging to our workers at the Memot plantations."

All of these crimes clearly show the abominable policy of the Vietnamese enemy, who relies on being a bigger country and having a greater population and stronger army to encroach on small countries like Cambodia, trying to force Cambodia into an Indochinese federation under Vietnam's control. In the face of Vietnamese aggression, our youth and people in Memot are not intimidated and refuse to surrender. These insolent crimes committed by the Vietnamese aggressors can only fuel the flames of class and national hatred of our youth and peasants against them.

After helping the army drive out the Vietnamese aggressors from our territory, our youth and peasants continued to heighten their vigilance, because the Vietnamese aggressors have not stopped their encroachment in the border region.

"With our army defending the border at the front, our mobile corps youths and cooperative peasants are striving to harvest and store rice in the rear, day and night, with the loftiest spirit of sacrifice and revolutionary alertness. Forces are organized to protect both the rice in the fields and the grain already harvested and stored in granaries in order to prevent the Vietnamese from looting and destroying it again."

A vigorous campaign is being launched in ricefields near waterworks to plant dry season rice to maximize production. Youth in cooperatives are also working hard to rebuild villages and houses destroyed or damaged in recent Vietnamese raids. "Under the KCP's wise and correct leadership, our youth and cooperative peasants in Memot are continuing to heighten revolutionary vigilance both in the drive to plant rice and in their efforts to repair and rebuild houses."

They are determined to smash and eliminate all criminal activities of the Vietnamese enemy so as to defend national independence, sovereignty, honor and territorial integrity as well as defend the banner of mastery, independence and self-reliance forever.

PEAM CHOR, PREY VENG PEASANTS AID DEFENSE EFFORT

BK071046X Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 6 Feb 78 BK

[Summary] Peam Chor district, located in the Prey Veng Khang Tbong sector of the eastern region, is well watered by the Mekong River. The courageous people of Peam Chor have experienced many hardships in various struggles. They suffered aggression and cruelty from the U.S. imperialists, Thieu-Ky puppet soldiers and traitorous Lon Nol forces. They turned all difficulties into strong points in fighting and smashing enemies of all stripes. They also overcame nature by building many waterworks to transform the waterlogged plains into new ricefields equipped with dams, reservoirs, canals, ditches and dikes. In a little more than 2 years since liberation the people of Peam Chor have scored great achievements in rice production.

"At the end of 1977 and beginning of 1978, under the KCP's wise and correct leadership our cooperative peasants in Peam Chor, closely united with our revolutionary army, rose up as one to hold high the militant banner to smash and wipe out the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese enemy who had sent several divisions including hundreds of tanks and modern artillery pieces, to invade our territory, butcher and kill our people and loot and destroy our property in the most fascist, savage manner. They successfully defeated and drove all the Vietnamese forces from our territory.

"Presently the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese enemy continues to encroach on the border region, strafing and shelling our territory and sending spies and commandoes to massacre our people and undermining our economy. This clearly shows that the Vietnamese refuse to abandon their Indochinese federation strategy or shed their aggressive, deceitful nature."

Seeing the fascist, stubborn feature and aggressive, expansionist and annexationist stand of the Vietnamese enemy, our peasants in Peam Chor have become more indignant and have turned the flames of national and class indignation into lofty revolutionary vigilance and selflessness. "They are redoubling efforts to maximize production. In ricefields in Prek Krabau, Trapeang Svay Phluoh, Kaoh Chek, Prek Sambuor, Kaoh Rokar, Kaoh Sampeou, Kaoh Kok, Kompong Prasat and Angkor Ang communes our cooperative peasants are enthusiastically planting dry season and flood-receding rice day and night." They are also planting vegetables and other crops along the riverbank and on the various islands of the lower Mekong, thus linking themselves with the army fighting on the front.

"Another major preoccupation for them is to gather rice, fish, meat, salt, cakes and candies to send to our frontline combatants, realizing that the front and the rear are inseparable. If the front strives hard to defend the country and the rear also strives hard to maximize production in order to support the front at all times, the efforts to carry on the socialist revolution and to build socialism in all fields in our country will obviously become more vigorous and effective."

Our cooperative peasants in Peam Chor are confident that with the administrative power of the worker-peasant masses in our hands and under the KCP's leadership, they will succeed in all endeavors to increase production, support the population and help feed the army in order to defend the country's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and to build the country by leaps and bounds.

## ACTIVITIES IN EASTERN REGION'S SROK PEAREANG REPORTED

BK080410Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 7 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Srok Peareang is located in the Tonle Tsch sector, eastern region. Under the KCP's correct and clearheaded leadership our cooperative peasants in Srok Peareang have attained high political awareness. To help eliminate the Vietnamese expansionist and annexationist enemy aggressors who continue their daily harassment, provocation and destruction against our people in the border areas, including artillery bombardment, spying and pacification activities by commando groups which kill our people in the most fascist and savage manner, our cooperative peasants in Srok Peareang have been vigorously engaged in the drive to grow secondary crops and all sorts of vegetables. The secondary crops now under cultivation are cassava, sweet potato, banana, sago, sugarcane, pumpkin, gourds, egg fruit, tomato, cucumber, squash, watermelon, morning glory, and so on. These secondary crops grow near cooperative villages and water sources and on the banks of the Tonle Tsch River, and are about to be harvested. Through this effort, cooperative peasants in Srok Peareang have provided themselves with desserts and fresh vegetables. All are in good health and have enough energy to fulfill their tasks.

Cooperative peasants in Srok Peareang have pledged to plunge into the drive to grow secondary crops and all sorts of vegetables, and to maximize production of these crops to improve the standard of living of all members of their cooperatives, supply the frontline and help boost the effort to build the country by leaps and bounds into a nation developed and prosperous in all fields.

At the same time, our fraternal cooperative peasants are determined to raise high their revolutionary vigilance in helping to wipe out the Vietnamese enemy and all its criminal activities, and to help defend and preserve the nation, the people, the revolutionary gains, the revolutionary proletarian state administrative power and the perfect collective system.

## ACTIVITIES IN SOUTHWESTERN REGION'S SROK LEUK DEK

BK080445Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 7 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Srok Leuk Dek is located in Sang-Kach Thom sector, southwestern region. Since the 6 January 1978 victory over the Vietnamese expansionist and annexationist enemy, our cooperative peasants in Srok Leuk Dek have been constantly raising high their revolutionary vigilance and have been trying to intensify their drive to rapidly harvest and collect their rainy season rice. All are determined to perfectly and totally safeguard their crop.

Our cooperative peasants' rice harvest drive is near conclusion. One portion of their labor strength is now actively engaged in a drive to complete the rice harvest. Other cooperative peasants are energetically threshing rice. This rice threshing drive is going on day and night, with great economy. At the same time, other peasants are guarding the rice crop still in the fields and the rice now in granaries.

With deep, enduring hatred for the Vietnamese expansionist and annexationist enemy, our cooperative peasants in Srok Leuk Dek pledge to quickly complete this phase of the rice harvest so as to plunge into another drive to solve the water supply problem with the goal of achieving better control over irrigation for the 1978 struggle in order to maximize rice production, improve their living conditions, supply the frontline, boost the combat strength of our army and contribute even more effectively to the struggle to defend the territory of our most beloved fatherland and to guarantee total victory in that struggle.



## KOH KONG PEASANTS CULTIVATE VARIOUS RICE STRAINS

BK060922Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 5 Feb 78 BK

[Text] The Koh Kong sector in the present western region is made up of Prey Nop, Thmar Sar, Thmar Bang and Sre Ambel districts. At present, in order to link themselves with the revolutionary army at the frontlines who are struggling valiantly and vigorously to defend our territory day and night, in addition to harvesting and storing rice our cooperative peasants in Koh Kong sector have responsibly organized an appropriate force to select rice strains for cultivation in coming years.

The brothers and sisters select and divide the rice strains into two types: one for growing on the coastal slopes where there is much saline alluvial soil, and the other for growing in ordinary soil. The rice seeds they selected for growing on the coast are the "sar kramon", "leas vay" and "kha vay" varieties. These three varieties are ordinary rice which is resilient to the hot coastal weather and all kinds of disease, but gives high yields. Those strains selected for ordinary soil are the "kong thank", "phka roneal", "kramuan sar" and the 70-cm varieties.

In selecting rice strains, our cooperative peasants choose large seeds and dry them in the sun before storing them in gunny sacks. Moreover, they also adopted measures to prevent these rice strains from destruction by rain or rats.

With burning indignation against the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese enemy, our cooperative peasants in Koh Kong are determined to continue selecting good rice strains for use in coming years in order to facilitate rice cultivation in this year's rainy season, maximize rice yields, fulfill and even overfulfill the party's 1978 plan, improve their living standard, give sufficient support to the army in the frontlines and help exterminate the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese enemies who continue their encroachment, provocation and sabotage in the border area against our people and their property by shelling and sending in spies and commandoes to butcher and massacre our people. They also do this to contribute to the rapid development of Democratic Cambodia.

## PHOUN SIPASEUT RECEIVES SRV ENVOY, SUPPORTS SRV BORDER STATEMENT

BK080238Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 8 Feb 78 BK

[Text] At 0930 on 7 February, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, received Comrade Nguyen Si Hoat, charge d'affaires a.i. of the SRV to the LPDR, who handed him a copy of the SRV government's 5 February 1978 statement on Vietnamese-Cambodian relations. Comrade Phoun Sipaseut received the statement with thanks, describing it as another step in the efforts of the Vietnam Communist Party and the SRV Government to solve the problem in Vietnamese-Cambodian relations through negotiations based on respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and on mutual understanding, with a view to restoring the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples' solidarity and friendship which have been affected by the border incident.

The SRV proposal as contained in the statement meets the aspirations and interests of both the Vietnamese and the Cambodian peoples. It also meets the aspirations and interests of the Lao people who want to see the restoration, consolidation and strengthening of the time-honored, good relations between the two fraternal countries of Vietnam and Cambodia.

Comrade Phoun Sipaseut also stressed that if this reasonable proposal is approved by the Government of Democratic Cambodia and implemented by the joint efforts of both sides, the disputes between the two countries will come to an end and peace and friendship between them will be restored. This will create favorable conditions for the two peoples to build their respective prosperous and strong countries, thus contributing to the maintenance of peace and the revolutionary cause of the various nations in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

In conclusion, Comrade Nguyen Si Hoat expressed thanks to the LPRP and the LPDR Government for adhering to a correct attitude in desiring that the problem of Vietnamese-Cambodian relations be settled through negotiations between the two sides.

## VICE PREMIER PHOUMI VONGVICHIT RECEIVES HUNGARIAN ENVOY

BK071349Y Vientiane KPL in English 0918 GMT 7 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, February 7 (KPL)--Phoumi Vongvichit, deputy prime minister and minister of education, sports and religious affairs, yesterday received Bela Benyei, Hungarian ambassador to Laos, who called on him at the ministry's office in Vientiane. In a cordial and friendly conversation, Vice Premier Phoumi and the Hungarian ambassador discussed the educational systems in the two countries.

## INDIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES 7 FEBRUARY

BK080520Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 8 Feb 78 BK

[Text] An Indian economic delegation headed by Minister of State for External Affairs Somarendra Kundu arrived in Vientiane at 1330 on 7 February, on a friendly stopover visit to our country on its way home after concluding a visit to the SRV. On hand to welcome the Indian delegation at Wattai Airport were Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Noupnan Sitphasai and high-ranking cadres from various ministries. E.A. Srinivasan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of India to Laos, and embassy staff members also welcome the delegation at the airport.

At 1400 the same day, Vice Foreign Minister Noupnan Sitphasai hosted a luncheon at the Lan Xang Hotel in honor of the visiting Indian delegation. At 1600, Vice Foreign Minister Noupnan Sitphasai, together with high-ranking cadres concerned, met with Somarendra Kundu and his party at the government guest house to discuss matters pertaining to the friendly relations and cooperation in various fields between Laos and India. Ambassador Srinivasan also attended the meeting, which was held in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and mutual understanding.

At 1700 Somarendra Kundu led the delegation on a courtesy call on Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut at the Foreign Ministry. The Indian guests were accompanied by Noupnan Sitphasai. Ambassador Srinivasan also joined the delegation. The meeting and conversations were held in an atmosphere of warm cordiality and friendship.

That evening Ambassador E.A. Srinivasan held a reception at the Indian Embassy to honor the visiting Indian economic delegation. Attending were Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut; Minister of Propaganda, Information, Culture and Tourism Sisana Sisan; Vice Foreign Minister Noupnan Sitphasai; other vice ministers; members of the Supreme People's Council and high-ranking cadres from various offices and organizations. Members of the diplomatic corps in Laos also attended the reception as guests of honor. The reception was held in a warm atmosphere from beginning to end.

#### SOVIET OLYMPIC ORGANIZING COMMITTEE TEAM ARRIVES 7 FEBRUARY

BK081020Y Vientiane KPL in English 1003 GMT 8 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, February 8 (KPL)--A delegation of the 1978 [as received] Olympic organizing committee led by G. M. Ragunskiy, member of the Commission of Sports and Physical Culture of the USSR and vice chairman of the committee, arrived in Vientiane yesterday on a friendly visit to Laos. It was welcomed at Wattai Airport by Thikhamphong Bounthipannho, director of the Lao Sports Department, and other officials. Oleg Drusin, counsellor of the Soviet Embassy, was also present.

On this visit, the delegation will meet Lao officials in charge of sports and physical culture to discuss the cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union in this field and the problems concerning the participation of Lao sportsmen in the 1978 [as received] Olympics to be held in Moscow.

Yesterday afternoon the delegation, accompanied by Drusin, called on Phoumi Vongvichit, vice premier and minister of education, sports and religious affairs of Laos. Vice Premier Phoumi Vongvichit had a cordial talk with his guests. The two sides attached importance to strengthening the friendship and cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union in the sports domain, and wished for further development of this relationship. Last night, the Lao Ministry of Education, Sports and Religious Affairs gave a reception in honour of the Soviet guests. Many senior officials of Laos and the Soviet Union attended the reception.

#### SIANG PASASON EDITOR GREETES NHAN DAN COUNTERPART ON TET

BK071313Y Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 7 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, February 7 (KPL)--Sisanan Sengnanouvong, editor-in-chief of the newspaper SIANG PASASON (PEOPLE'S VOICE), yesterday sent a message of congratulations to his Vietnamese counterpart, Mr. Hoang Tung, on the Vietnamese traditional new year festival.



The message says: "We are very happy to see that over the past year your newspaper, a sharp instrument of the party, has continued to make an active and great contribution to socialist transformation and construction in the whole of Vietnam in line with the resolutions of the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. At the same time, it has effectively contributed to strengthening the special friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Laos and Vietnam.

"On this happy occasion, we wish you, the board of editors and all cadres and personnel of NHAN DAN good health and greater successes in the cause of the Vietnamese revolution, as well as the world revolution. May the relations of friendship and solidarity between our two press organs be strengthened and developed day by day!"

KPL Director Greets VNA Chief

BK071319Y Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 7 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, February 7 (KPL)--Sisanan Sengnanouvong, director of KHAOSAN PATHET LAO (KPL) has sent a message greeting Dao Tung, director general, and the board of editors and the staff of VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY (VNA), on the Vietnamese traditional new year festival.

The message says: "We are very proud to see that in 1977 your country continued to advance with success in line with the resolutions of the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Last year also witnessed the further consolidation and enhancement of the friendship, fraternity and special relationship between the peoples of our two countries, in which the solidarity, cooperation and mutual assistance between our two agencies was also further developed.

"We take this opportunity to wish you, the board of editors and all the staff of VNA good health and greater successes in the cause of defending independence and sovereignty and building socialism. May the friendship and cooperation between our two agencies be further strengthened and developed!"

RADIO ARTICLE URGES LPLA VIGILANCE, PREPAREDNESS

BK071049Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 6 Feb 78 BK

[Unattributed article: "Pay Attention to Fulfilling the First Duty Contained in the Order of the Day Issued by the Supreme Command"]

[Summary] "To guarantee and further create favorable conditions for successfully carrying out the revolutionary task of transforming and building socialism in our country, on 20 January 1978--the 29th founding anniversary of our LPLA--The LPLA Supreme Command issued an order setting forth five major duties for the various units or regiments of the various corps of our armed forces throughout the country to strive to fulfill successfully.

"The first duty contained in the order of the day says: Heighten vigilance, maintain combat-readiness, organize a good battle plan, and be determined to smash in a timely fashion all enemy schemes and attempts to encroach on our country's independence, sovereignty and territory in order to maintain peace and public order in our country and to protect the constructive labor of our people.

"To effectively implement this duty, we must first and foremost clearly understand the fact that we are now in a situation in which everyone is concentrating all his efforts and energies on boosting production and building the national economy so as to make the daily life of our army and people prosperous, in which we all are joining in the revolution to transform society and build socialism, and in which the enemy is trying his utmost to sabotage our Lao revolution by resorting to all means, including psychological warfare, espionage and deceitful propaganda aimed at disrupting the unity between the army and our people of various nationalities."

Therefore, to crush all enemy schemes and attempts to sabotage our new system, as well as to defend the country, maintain public order, and carry out socialist transformation and construction, all cadres and combatants must pay attention to ideological training and should understand the enemy's schemes as well as their own duties. It is necessary to point out to our cadres and combatants who is our enemy and who is our friend. Each and every cadre and combatant must pay attention to training and tempering himself under army discipline and regulations, and to constantly heightening vigilance.

"Regarding the task of maintaining combat readiness and organizing a good fighting plan, the most important point is the necessity of attending military training and studies regularly so as to raise the level of skill in combat tactics and strategy."

Officers at all levels must firmly grasp the tasks for which they are responsible, for example managing manpower, weapons, ammunition, grenades and other equipment. They must regularly take care of weapons, ammunition, grenades, vehicles and other military equipment.

"Along with this, each unit or regiment must adopt the system for carrying out patrol activities and the system for maintaining security and defending the country with a view to speedily smashing the enemy's sabotage activities. Our armed forces must concentrate on enemy activities, to guarantee that their units or regiments can take the initiative under all circumstances and in all cases."

Our LPLA has maintained glorious traditions and has won victories over the imperialists. "Now, we have the even more glorious honor to implement the political duty entrusted by the party, that is, to defend and build the country. Our armed forces must now heighten their sense of responsibility for the destiny of the nation and raise their role and responsibility for maintaining peace and public order for our people."

"All cadres and combatants must strictly observe discipline and regulations, raise their qualifications, remain vigilant against enemy schemes, and always maintain combat-readiness. It is necessary to build and train our soldiers to maintain a high level of vigilance and combat-readiness and a high level of indignation at the enemy."

"No matter where they stay, what they do or what their circumstances, our cadres and combatants must always uphold their revolutionary vigilance. They must strictly comply with orders, continuously and correctly maintain combat readiness strive to study and train themselves so as to guarantee that their units or regiments are always prepared in all respects--in weapons, ideology and organization--in order to resolutely wipe out the enemy and defend the country, protect the lives and property of the people, and protect the people's labor in socialist transformation and in building socialism."

## KRIANGSAK RECEIVES OFFICIAL INVITATION TO VISIT PRC

BK080138Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 7 Feb 78 BK

[Text] PRC Ambassador to Thailand Chai Tse-min paid a courtesy call today on Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan at Government House. The ambassador invited the prime minister to visit the PRC. The 7-day visit is scheduled for late March. Details on the visit will be worked out later. The PRC ambassador also invited the prime minister to attend a performance of the Kwangtung acrobatic team which began performing 4 February at the national stadium's field hockey grounds.

## POST CAUTIONS ON CULTURAL PACT WITH USSR

BK080131Y Bangkok POST in English 8 Feb 78 p 6 BK

[Editorial: "Be Sure You're Right, Then Go Ahead"]

[Text] A cultural agreement with any country sharing the same ideals of freedom and democratic government should be encouraged but [one] should be most careful in concluding such an agreement with a totalitarian country.

We are ignorant of the purposes of Soviet Russia in wanting to conclude a cultural agreement with our country. On the surface, it appears an innocent desire to extend friendly contacts in the cultural field. For example, as the Soviet ambassador pointed out, Moscow could send a ballet troupe here and we could send a classical dance troupe there. Our people get better acquainted with Soviet culture and the Russians get to know more about Thai culture. If that's all there is to it, let's sign a cultural agreement tomorrow.

However, as noted earlier, we have to be especially cautious because the other side is a closed society while ours is a free one. It should not be forgotten that Russia has declared its intention to spread the gospel of communism throughout the world and is using both overt and covert means to bringing about Soviet-style revolution in developing countries like Thailand. Soviet activities in Africa have been making the headlines and there's no doubt that they are conducting similar operations in Southeast Asia. It has become clear that all acts of the Soviets are aimed at communising the rest of the world in their own manner and at preserving Russia as the motherland of communism. China, recognising the trends, has called the Soviets "social imperialists" or "revisionist imperialists."

Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan is doing the right thing by consulting the National Security Council [NSC] over the matter. The NSC is knowledgeable about Soviet intentions and methods and has the duty of protecting the country from infiltration and subversion which may well increase with the conclusion of a Thai-Soviet cultural pact. Besides, if we sign one with the Russians, China is bound to request for the same right. The prime minister may also have to consult the National Policy Council [NPC] on the matter. The question that our Ministry of Foreign Affairs has to ask the Russians for which an answer should be produced before the NSC and the NPC: Will the same privileges be extended to Thai cultural and diplomatic representatives in Russia as are granted Soviet diplomats and attaches here?

## KRIANGSAK ON CURRENT NATIONAL SITUATION, STUDENT ACTIVITIES

BK070526Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 6 Feb 78 BK

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan said during a press conference this morning that he is not worried about the national situation because everyone wants the country to progress further.

There is no reason for anyone to create trouble in the country. Every Thai citizen wants to advance and desires stability and safety, he said, adding that the current situation, both inside and outside the country, has already been improved and normalized. He also expressed the hope that nobody would place personal interests over those of the country, because everyone wants the country to survive and have unity among the people. He said that people can be assured that the government is doing its best for the country.

Asked about student activities, the prime minister said that such activities are necessary to society. Students should also go outside universities to seek more knowledge and to participate in activities which are beneficial to the country. For example, students can help people in remote areas provided that such activities are not politically oriented. Students involvement in politics outside the university can lead to unrest. The prime minister said that he did not want to see a repeat of past events because it is not good for the country.

#### VOPT ATTACKS COMING ELECTIONS, CONSTITUTION AS 'DECEPTION'

BK071609Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand  
1000 GMT 6 Feb 78 BK

[Article: "The Kriangsak Fascist Warlord Clique Is at a Dead End"]

[Text] Among the things the Kriangsak fascist warlord clique has promised the people in order to remain in power are a permanent constitution and general elections. These are aimed at showing the people that the clique does not monopolize power, but wants the country to be ruled by a democratic system. However, they are really part of a deceptive scheme instituted after the failure of fascist dictatorship which is aimed at interspersing fascist dictatorship with occasional democratic measures. This process has been practiced repeatedly in the past in order to extend the fascist warlord clique's administrative tenure, certainly not with the aim of instituting democracy. People who have had direct or indirect experience in the struggle are aware of the fascist warlord clique's scheme of political deception and have been exposing it. Democracy-loving and clear-sighted politicians have opposed that scheme as well.

Opinions that have been published in newspapers and journals indicate that the Kriangsak fascist warlord clique's deceptive scheme has failed to dupe the people. A journal has pointed out that it was not the original intention of the 20 October coup party--the same party which staged the 6 October [1976] coup--to hold general elections in 1978, because they would have announced that intention when they staged the national administrative reform on 6 October. This idea emerged only when the fascist warlord clique realized that there is no future in dictatorship, which would only cause indignation among the people. The newspapers reflect the people's impression of the constitution and the elections, showing that the people are indifferent and tired of them. The people see the constitution as meaning less because constitutions have been repeatedly redrafted after the previous ones have been abrogated. They have witnessed the fact that, time and again, coups have been staged after elections and that, in the meantime, the people remained without freedom, exploited and have gotten even poorer. Some of the people the Kriangsak government has appointed as members of the constitution drafting committee have even said they wonder whether the constitution they are drafting will be abrogated again in the future and if it will be acceptable to the clique. Parts of the constitution being drafted have already been widely criticized when they were revealed. For instance, the constitution will allow civil servants to run in elections without first resigning their posts. This and the increased authority that has been given to governors have been linked together and criticized as a move to use civil servants as tools during the election to serve candidates who are friends of the Kriangsak government.



The tentative constitution's stipulation that the number of senators will be two-thirds the number of members of parliament has been criticized as an effort to use senators as the ruling clique's tool to monopolize power, making the role of members of parliament meaningless and making their election purposeless.

The constitution's stipulation that the prime minister and the cabinet members may not be members of parliament is no different from the constitution during tyrant Thanom's administration, which stipulated that members of parliament could not hold the post of prime minister or any cabinet posts. This stipulation has also been criticized as a move to allow the Kriangsak warlord clique to continue in power. There is also criticism that if the elected members of parliament possess no administrative authority, there would be no reason to hold an election.

For the activities of political groups--particularly the ultrarightist groups which have indicated that they hope to use the election to maintain and grab more power and that they intend to buy votes--the majority of people are unanimous that bad members of parliament will certainly resurface after the election. A newspaper columnist has commented that he is not excited by the political activities going on now; his initial enthusiasm was replaced by apathy when he saw the faces of old, bad politicians. He said he did not see any new faces or political groups of intellectuals or principled academicians entering the political arena. Democracy-loving academicians like Dr Supsaeng Phrombun once said that the democracy referred to by Kriangsak has long become extinct.

More and more people have recognized the nature of the constitutions and elections instituted by successive reactionary ruling cliques. For example, a man aired his opinion in a newspaper that we must admit that since the 1932 revolution, state power has been in the hands of privileged groups--militarymen, civil servants and capitalists--who are all interrelated. These groups have dictated the fate of the country for some 40 years. Once administrative power belongs to groups which constitute only a minority of the nation's population, other aspects of power will fall to such groups as well, causing social inequality and injustice. In other words, no one can deny that class differences exist in Thai society. The stipulations in the constitution, the political parties law and the election law thus give advantages to groups who are influential in economic and government circles, enabling them to maintain their power.

Worse yet, the constitution being drafted will try to limit the number of political parties, and will therefore give advantages to rich men's parties. Only these types of parties will be successful in the elections and they will grab more benefits for the people they represent.

Faced with the people's high consciousness, some members of the reactionary ruling class whose eyes are not so blurred agree with the opinion of some Internal Security Operations Command officials that only a true democratic system can destroy the armed struggle led by the Communist Party of Thailand. However, they feel hopeless about the future when they note that a true democratic system has never existed in the past 40 years. They feel that what is being attempted now is also undemocratic, thus they see no chance of defeating the CPT. Some of these people note with pessimism that past attempts at establishing a democratic system shook the country, while dictatorship sped it toward destruction. In short, there is no way out.

This conclusion, arrived at by members of reactionary ruling class shows that, whether it uses a scheme of political deception of instituting a constitution or holding fraud elections, or whether it extends its fascist dictatorial administration under the excuse of complications or that it is complying with a popular request to remain in power, the Kriangsak fascist warlord clique is at a dead end.



## HUNGARIAN ACTING MINISTER, PCF OFFICIAL SUPPORT SRV BORDER STAND

OW071657Y Hanoi VNA in English 1623 GMT 7 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA February 7--The three-point proposal of the Vietnamese Government for a settlement of the Vietnam-Kampuchea border question is fair and reasonable, said Pal Racz, Central Committee member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and acting foreign minister of the People's Republic of Hungary in Budapest yesterday. He was receiving Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Phu Soai who handed him the statement of February 5, 1978, of the SRV Government on Vietnam-Kampuchea relations.

Pal Racz reiterated the consistent policy of the government and people of Hungary to unite with and support the revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese people. He said that since the border incidents between Vietnam and Kampuchea became known, the Hungarian Government and people have constantly followed the development with concern. That is why they fully approve and support the correct stand of the Vietnamese Government as expressed in its statement of February 5, 1978, he said.

Pal Racz said that the Vietnamese Government's three-point proposal expounded in its statement is fair and reasonable and is aimed at bringing about early talks between Vietnam and Kampuchea to settle the border issue in keeping with the interest of the peoples of the two countries and of peace and security in Southeast Asia and the world.

Like other fraternal countries, Hungary believes that no imperialist and reactionary forces can lessen the increasing international influence and prestige of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Southeast Asia and in the world, he said.

Receiving Vietnamese Ambassador Vo Van Sung in Paris yesterday, Jean Kanapa, Political Bureau member of the French Communist Party [PCF] and head of the External Relations Commission of the Party Central Committee, said: "The French Communist Party fully approves the content of the statement of February 5, 1978 of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The PCF agrees with the Vietnamese Government's view that the Vietnam-Kampuchea border issue should be promptly settled through peaceful negotiations."

He said the Vietnamese Government's three-point proposal is an excellent basis conducive to such a settlement. The French Communist Party fully supports that proposal, he said. The French Communist Party believes that the Phnom Penh authorities should give a positive response to that correct proposal of the Vietnamese Government and enter negotiations without delay, Kanapa said.

## Further Foreign Support Cited

OW080741Y Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 8 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA February 8--Syrian National Assembly President Muhammad A. Halabi has declared sympathy with Vietnam on regrettable incidents along the border with Kampuchea.

Muhammad A. Halabi, in a meeting with the Vietnamese Ambassador in Damascus on February 6, said he hoped that the conflicts would soon be brought to an end through negotiations, which would be in the interest of both the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples.

The same day Mongolian First Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs G. London told the Vietnamese ambassador in Ulaanbaatar, "Our government and people support the correct stand of Vietnam on a settlement of the border issue with Kampuchea."

"It is a pity that while the Vietnamese Government has made great efforts in advancing reasonable, logical and very concrete proposals, Kampuchea has made no response yet," he said.

Veloji, secretary of the Indian Foreign Ministry, told the Vietnamese charge d'affaires in New Delhi on February 6 that Vietnam's proposals were positive. He said he hoped that Kampuchea would make an equally positive response to it. Veloji pointed out that peace in Vietnam and Kampuchea was important to the world, particularly to Asia and the non-aligned movement.

The press in Czechoslovakia on February 6 also gave extensive coverage to the new initiative of the Vietnamese Government. RUDE PRAVO pointed out that the Vietnamese proposals were meant to maintain relations of friendship and neighbourhood with Kampuchea.

The Soviet paper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA of yesterday pointed out that there was no such things as "national hatred" and contradictions between the peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam. The core of the matter is the adventurous policy pursued by the Kampuchean authorities, the paper stressed.

In Paris the Vietnamese Government's latest statement has been introduced by Ambassador Vo Van Sung to representatives of 12 progressive organizations who all acclaimed the correct attitude of Vietnam and expressed hopes that a solution to the Vietnam-Kapuchea border issue would be negotiated soon.

#### PRESS COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON INDIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION'S VISIT

OW071631Y Hanoi VNA in English 1610 GMT 7 Feb 78 OW

["Press communique on Indian economic delegation's visit to Vietnam"--VNA heading]

[Text] Hanoi, VNA February 7--An Indian economic delegation headed by His Excellency Somarendra Kunda, minister of state in the Ministry of External Affairs of India, visited the Socialist Republic of Vietnam from February 1 to 7, 1978. The delegation also included His Excellency V. K. Ahuja, secretary (economic relations) of the Ministry of External Affairs, and representatives of the ministries of steel and mines, finance and commerce. Mr. P.C. Luther, chairman of the Projects and Equipment Corporation; Mr. B.P. Gupta, executive director of the Industrial Development Bank of India, and Mr. V.S. Natarajan, managing director of the State Bank of India, also took part in the discussions.

During its stay in Vietnam, the delegation paid homage to the late president Ho Chi Minh and laid a wreath at his mausoleum. It had an audience with His Excellency Prime Minister Pham Van Dong and called on His Excellency Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh. The delegation held talks with an economic delegation of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam headed by His Excellency Vu Tuan, minister at the prime minister's office.

The delegation acquainted itself with various aspects of economic, scientific and technical development in Vietnam. It visited the capital city of Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and Hue. In these places, it visited historical monuments, museums, factories, agricultural cooperatives and exhibitions of export goods. The delegation has warmly welcomed by the Vietnamese people wherever it went.

The economic delegation exchanged views on the possibilities of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. The Indian side showed full understanding of the colossal problems of reconstruction which Vietnam is facing after the war and agreed to a long-term loan to finance imports from India of rolling stock and equipment needed for improving the railway transport capacity of Vietnam. The line of credit will be extended by the Government of India in association with the Indian banking system and will also finance other priorities indicated by the Vietnamese side, namely, agriculture and livestock.

The two heads of delegations also discussed the strengthening of relations between India and Vietnam in the fields of economy and trade, science and technology and agricultural research. Formal agreements on cooperation in these areas will be concluded in the near future.

The Indian economic delegation thanked the government and people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam most sincerely for the warm and friendly welcome accorded to it. The delegation's visit to Vietnam was yet another expression of the solidarity and many-sided cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and India. The Vietnamese side expressed sincere appreciation to the government and people of India for their gesture in extending cooperation to Vietnam in healing the wounds of war and reconstructing the country in a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual assistance among the non-aligned countries.

LE DUC THO, NGUYEN VAN LINH ATTEND VFF TET CELEBRATION

BK071338Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 7 Feb 78 BK

[Excerpt] On the afternoon of 4 February--the 27th day of the 12th month of the lunar calendar--at the auditorium of the VFF committee on 30 April Street, Ho Chi Minh City, the VFF Central Committee and the VFF committee in Ho Chi Minh City held a get-together to celebrate the spring of the Year of the Horse.

Amid the sounds of firecrackers, nearly 400 representatives of various services, mass organizations and religions, and notables and intellectuals from the center and Ho Chi Minh City were immensely elated at having the opportunity to welcome Comrade Le Duc Tho, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, and Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and member of the VFF Central Committee Presidium, who joined in the Tet celebrations and presented their New Year greetings to VFF members. Also on hand were Comrade Nguyen Ho, standing member of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee, secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City federation of trade unions and representative of the Ho Chi Minh City people's committee; Prof Nguyen Van Chi, chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City VFF committee; representatives of the families of war invalids and fallen soldiers and of families which rendered meritorious service to the revolution, and representatives of the retired cadres in the city.

Comrades Le Duc Tho and Nguyen Van Linh cordially shook hands and talked with several representatives of families which rendered meritorious service to the revolution, retired elder cadres, leaders of various religions, Catholic priests, notables, intellectuals, overseas Vietnamese who recently returned to or were currently working in the country and model literary workers and artists.

On behalf of the VCP Central Committee and the VFF Central Committee, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh conveyed to the representatives of the VFF members his wishes for joy, good health, happiness, solidarity and many new achievements in the emulation movement to build the country in the new year, and extended his regards and new year greetings to the families of all the delegates present at the meeting and to overseas Vietnamese throughout the world.

After recalling the great achievements scored by the people throughout the country in their creative labor and in the building of socialism since complete national reunification was achieved, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh said: These good results were due to the positive contributions by the bloc of great national unity of which the VFF is an active member; by workers and peasants; by the laboring people, by progressive and patriotic intellectuals, writers, journalists, literary workers and artists; by members of the various religions and nationalities; and by overseas Vietnamese who have returned to the country or who are still living abroad but always face toward the beloved fatherland.

On behalf of the VCP and VFF Central Committee, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh commended those persons who have ardently devoted their energy to the service of the common cause of the country. He pointed out: On the path of our advance, our country and people will certainly encounter many difficulties and obstacles which we must overcome in order to reach our glorious goal. To fulfill our lofty targets, our entire people must make extraordinary efforts.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh appealed: Entering the new year, for the sake of the common, lasting interests of the nation, let all people further strengthen solidarity and firmly join hands with one another within the bloc of great national unity and do their utmost to contribute to making our fatherland ever more prosperous and powerful in accordance with the instruction imparted by President Ho before his death. Welcoming the new year, let us emulate to score many new successes.

VO NGUYEN GIAP VISITS TASK FORCE ON OCCASION OF TET

OW080733Y Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 8 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 8--Defence Minister Vo Nguyen Giap has visited the "Quyet Thang" task force on the occasion of Tet. He told the officers and men of the unit that they must increase preparedness, step up training in defence of the country's independence and sovereignty. He also told them to pay due attention to productive labour by actively helping the local population and administration in economic building.

In Ha Nam Ninh Province, the general called on the regional armed forces and the provincial party organization and people's committee. He also visited a key agricultural co-operative whose chairman is a demobilized armyman.

Le Van Luong, secretary of the Hanoi party organization, has visited Anti-Aircraft Division 361, the command of the Hanoi garrison, and an electric station.

HANOI CENTRAL ORGANS REVIEW MOVEMENT TO MAINTAIN SECURITY

BK071610Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 5 Feb 78 BK

[Text] The Central civil, administrative and party organs in Hanoi recently reviewed the movement to maintain the fatherland's security in 1977 and discussed new guidelines for this task in 1978.



In 1977, the movement to maintain the fatherland's security within the central civil, administrative and party organs profoundly developed, compared with in the previous years. All organs, units, schools and hospitals specifically and realistically applied the methods of the movement to maintain the fatherland's security to their security maintenance programs. More than 600 offices and sections in charge of the maintenance of security were consolidated and strengthened. More than 700 security cadres were given professional training.

The conference unanimously set forth six tasks and concrete measures aimed at vigorously developing the right to collective ownership of cadres, workers and civil servants in the management of labor and socialist property; at continuously implementing resolution No 228 of the Political Bureau on suppressing corruption, speculation and illegal dealings; at protecting the party and state cadres' rank; at ever broadly developing the movement to maintain the fatherland's security within the central civil, administrative and party organs in 1978; at making specific contributions to the campaign for the implementation of the three revolutionary movements of the city; and at promoting the safety of organs and enterprises.

#### VILLAGE IN HAU GIANG PROVINCE FIGHTS FORMER 'PUPPET TROOPS'

BK071445Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0900 GMT 3 Feb 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 3 February article by Vu Chan Vuong: "A Strong Party Chapter in Thot Not"]

[Excerpts] Lying along the Thot Not River, Trung An village is one of the largest villages in Hau Giang Province, 17 km long and 11 km wide with a population of more than 30,000 people living in 10 hamlets.

Since liberation, a large number of the former puppet troops have turned themselves in and undergone reeducation. However, some others have still operated surreptitiously against the administration and people. They have occasionally forced the people in Thanh Phu hamlet to follow them using money and pressure. They have tried to win some cadres over their side and plotted to build some reactionary groups. They have also spread false rumors to distort the policies of the revolution.

The Trung An village party chapter, although composed of only five members, has steadily led the villagers to develop stalwart traditions in building a new life.

The party chapter has always promptly led the villagers to stop all the reactionaries' operations. During nine clashes with them, the revolutionary armed forces routed them from the very outset, arrested the stubborn ones, seized their weapons, including 60mm mortars, and forced scores of them to surrender. After each of these clashes, the Trung An village administration has become more consolidated, the party chapter more experienced and the villagers more confident in the party organization's leadership.

In the past 2 years, the village party chapter formed a quite strong cadre contingent of 500 village and hamlet cadres, built the youth union membership from 2 up to 30 and organized a 150-member liberation youth association, a unit of 20 militiamen and guerrillas, a 200-member farmer association and a 300-member women's union.

#### QUAN DOI NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON DISCIPLINE, COMBAT READINESS

OW052241Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial--date, title not given]

[Text] Combat readiness discipline is an important and significant basic requirement in wartime and in peacetime. Our armed forces regulations clearly define the responsibilities of cadres and combatants in performing combat readiness tasks.



All echelons, sectors, army units, state agencies, institutes, armed branches and services must stand combat ready. Units in charge of combat readiness training must remain combat ready and forces engaged in production and economic construction must also stand ready to fight well to protect our territorial integrity and peaceful endeavors and our people's lives and property.

The key requirement in combat readiness discipline is to fight the enemy wherever and whenever he appears and promptly exterminate him. Mobility in fighting and defeating the enemy under all circumstances is mandatory. Combat readiness discipline calls for efforts to study and obtain a clear view of the enemy situation and to fully understand the primary and secondary combat targets and the enemy's characteristics, schemes, and maneuvers.

Each echelon or army unit must seek by all ways and means to understand enemy activities, intentions, and maneuvers and continuously and uninterruptedly keep track of the enemy. Command cadres at all levels are mainly responsible for training troops and reconnaissance forces, assessing the enemy's status and taking measures to keep the enemy under control. A commander may not seek any pretext to defend his failure to understand the enemy. He must meet his responsibilities, determine combat targets and exercise ceaseless vigilance.

From past war experiences we realize that the enemy resorts to many cunning maneuvers. However, by upholding vigilance and seeking to understand the enemy, we succeeded in countering his schemes before he had time to carry them out. All of our armed forces' daily activities must be linked to the combat readiness situation. All activities must be governed by regulations, such as the regulations on patrol and guard duty, counterintelligence, security, operations of detachments, command procedures, alerts, work activities, travel, rest, miscellaneous activities, meetings, food supplies, and maintenance of weapons, equipment and vehicles.

High unit combat readiness can be insured if we scrupulously implement all regulations, organize the troops' activities, follow the work schedule, define the goals of each activity, and provide close guidance and leadership in all areas.

Command cadres must, first of all, grasp all regulations and orders and guide the troops in implementing them. They must constantly supervise and encourage the troops in their work, remedy any lack of vigilance or discipline and suppress all manifestations of liberalism and arbitrariness. From experience we know that a unit cannot fulfill its combat mission if it fails to seriously comply with regulations and procedures--even less important regulations--in its daily activities. On several occasions units missed opportunities to annihilate the enemy or suffered losses because of laxity in making preparations or implementing regulations.

We must resolutely overcome the situation in which regulations and procedures are improperly, casually, or arbitrarily implemented. Units in border and bivouac areas and on islands, as well as all agencies and units in the interior, must scrupulously implement regulations governing combat readiness and discipline.

From the recent inspection of combat readiness, we realize we must refine some regulations. Existing regulations have not been properly observed and seriously maintained. Cadres at several levels have not set good examples in implementing regulations. Command cadres in many places have been lax in organizational, supervisory, and guidance work or have entrusted lower echelons and cadres with this work. They have concentrated on carrying out supervisory work and only sometimes subjected troops to discipline.

Maintaining combat readiness requires that our commanding cadres heighten their spirit of being responsible to the party, people and armed forces. Command cadres must fulfill their role of being hardcore cadres to maintain and uphold discipline and insure that units fulfill all missions under all circumstances. If improperly directed, a unit may lose or not develop its combat strength. Thus, our commanders must be exemplary in heightening vigilance, must always be present at their posts, and must endeavor to study and train themselves in order to satisfactorily carry out their assignments.

In wartime as in peacetime, combat readiness discipline does not allow a commander to leave his post for even a minute. When he leaves his unit he must appoint a replacement, with the concurrence of upper echelons, must take measures to maintain contact with the command post, and must insure that all orders are properly carried out. He must turn over all assignments to his replacement who must assume full responsibility for all activities of the unit and must assume all of the responsibilities of the permanent commander.

Command cadres at all levels must uphold their senses of organization and discipline, stay close to their units, and insure that their units are always ready to fight and win. They must overcome all manifestations of weakened combat spirit, lack of vigilance and responsibility, liberalism, arbitrary absences, failure to fulfill responsibilities, and lax management. These manifestations hinder the development of combat strength.

In the campaign to improve discipline and strengthen the socialist legal system our cadres and combatants must strive to strictly maintain combat readiness and must insure that our armed forces outstandingly fulfill all missions.

#### QUAN DOI NHAN DAN TET EDITORIAL ON NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

BK071520Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 7 Feb 78 BK

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 February special Tet issue editorial: "Steady Advance"]

[Text] We have now entered the third spring of the era of peaceful building of our beloved country. Over the past 2 years, cadres and combatants of the people's armed forces have incessantly struggled to fulfill the two tasks entrusted by the party and people. Firmly holding their ever victorious guns and remaining constantly alert, they have kept watch over each inch of land, each portion of sea and each patch of airspace of the nation. Wielding the shovels once used to open a passage along Truong Son, they have zealously applied themselves to the task of blazing new trails, building new dams, digging new canals and opening new land, thereby contributing to building the national economy.

After the first few years of the 5-year plan, we now have a more profound understanding of the line laid down by the fourth party congress and the real situation in our country in the period of nationwide socialist construction, can perceive more clearly the process of transforming potentials into material wealth, are more sensitive to every change in the weather conditions, love the country more ardently, admire the people's capabilities and virtues more intensely and advance more confidently on the path of revolution.

We know that we are only taking the first steps, difficult as they are, in the great offensive aimed at abolishing poverty and backwardness and building a prosperous, powerful, civilized and progressive country. Can this be not called a new long march--after the long march to drive out aggressors--and the most glorious and also the most difficult long march of all?

We are still tightly fettered by the chain of poverty and backwardness, a product of 100 years of colonialism and 1,000 years of feudalism. To break this chain is no easy or overnight task. This is a monumental undertaking which calls for all-out efforts on the part of our 50 million people for decades on end.

The plows and hoes we are using now are very outdated indeed. Yet they are the main tools which help produce rice to feed us, and we have to rely on them in our current offensive against poverty and backwardness, just like we once had to wield swords and bamboo sticks in the protracted struggle for independence and freedom. However, we now use these rudimentary implements--together with the modern machinery with which we are being gradually equipped--with newly gained organizational skills and with determination to break the chain of backwardness.

A heartening fact is that at Ke Go, Dac Uy, Quynh Luu and hundreds of other large-scale workites where manual labor is being used in conjunction with mechanical equipment, a new strength has been created to level mountains and divert rivers so as to change the face of the country. In the coming days, with this newly gained strength, the powerful hands of tens of millions of our laborers, armed with the right of collective ownership, will certainly be able to perform even more fabulous feats, will open vast new tracts of land and carry out a green revolution to quickly build a plentiful life; will lay the foundations for furnaces and factories; will erect giant drilling rigs to explore our abundant underground resources; will build harbor facilities to allow our ships to prospect for resources on our continental shelf; and will pave the way for our people to advance toward a civilized, happy life.

We know that we still have a long way to go, still have to face countless difficulties and still have to work hard on every inch of our beloved land. However, we are fully confident in the path of certain victory charted by the party and Uncle Ho. With our hearts filled and our eyes shining with confidence, we pledge to serve as assault combatants in the new long march, thus proving ourselves worthy of being loyal and devoted children of the people.

Showing the dignified bearing of well disciplined and highly vigilant combatants, we will firmly stand on all offshore islands, along the border, on training grounds and on seething battlefields. Day and night we will undergo training, remain constantly alert and resolutely protect every inch of the sacred territory of the fatherland and the peaceful labor of the people and insure that our fields will not be trampled on and that our crops will be safely cultivated. We will spare no effort to explore the most remote areas so as to give the fatherland many more Ba Che roads, Trang Kinh mines, Dac Uy reservoirs and Krong Pach, (Cac Duong) and Dong Thap ricefields, thereby practically contributing to pushing back poverty and backwardness.

The spring sunshine is gorgeously illuminating our path of advance.

#### NHAN DAN ARTICLE DISCUSSES PLANS FOR INCREASED EXPORTS

BK080320Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 27 Jan 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 27 January article "dealing with requirements for export of agricultural, forestry and maritime products"]

[Summary] "The value of goods exported in 1977 increased by more than 40 percent over 1976. As the sources of agricultural, forestry and maritime products were affected by adverse weather, their production and procurement were low and the planned norms for a number of items were not achieved. Moreover, there were some weaknesses in production, organization of sources of goods, collection and purchase, preservation and transportation.

"This year, the new requirements for export call for great efforts to overfulfill the norms set in the state plan. It is expected that this year's value of export goods will increase by 45 percent over 1977, with an increase of 66 percent in ordinary and processed agricultural products, 76 percent in maritime products and 300 percent in forestry products."

Actually, we are striving to do more than what these projected figures show. This effort can be seen in our plan to increase the production of some products, such as coffee by 360 percent, peanuts by 400 percent and sesame and beans of assorted types by 330 percent. Some products which have never been exported are planned for export this year by the tens of thousands of tons. It must be noted that with regard to some products, the rate of export increases more rapidly than the rate of production development; therefore, it is necessary to resolve many problems and overcome many difficulties.

"First of all, we must establish specific norms for every product. These norms will be observed by the various sectors, localities and production establishments as specified in economic contracts concluded between the various foreign trade organizations and suppliers. Second, we must satisfactorily resolve the relationship between domestic consumption and export in the spirit of economizing in consumption and reserving more goods for export to build the country."

The quantitative increase of agricultural, forestry and maritime products for export gives rise to many new requirements concerning packing, preservation and transportation. Along with planning the variety of products careful preparations must be made early in the year to insure adequate packing materials, storage facilities and transportation means. Attention must also be given to improving the quality of goods. This is a permanent requirement in both production and business. Only by improving the quality of goods will we be able to maintain our prestige in trade and exchange relations.

"In export work, the first two requirements that we must satisfactorily meet consist of correctly assessing the production capacity at home and firmly grasping consumption demands on the market. If we fail to meet either of these two requirements, we will end up having no consumption outlet for our products or no clear-cut orientations for production, and will ultimately incur waste and score poor economic results in foreign trade.

"Based on our country's potentials concerning fertile land, tropical climate and abundant manpower and on the world market's great demand for various types of vegetables, fruits and foodstuffs and various types of oil and fiber plants, we are able to produce many types of exportable agricultural and forestry products. This year all localities must strive to meet the demands for the export of agricultural products for which concentrated production zones have not yet been planned; develop the production of short-term crops such as pineapple, banana, onion, garlic, beans of assorted types, manioc, castor oil plants, medicinal plants and essential oil plants; and make in-depth investments in the production of rubber, coffee, tea, frozen shrimp, wooden goods and special products and byproducts of forestry. Only by organizing the sources of export products in this way will we be able to rapidly boost exports and have a large quantity of export products in this planning year, and consequently to meet the requirements concerning market relations this year.

"We must first honor our commitments to foreign customers as concerns the quantity and quality of products which we are obliged to deliver, and then meet the requirements for goods exchange. Our plan to import a number of products in support of production this year largely depends on the plan to export the aforementioned products.



One of the great requirements at present in export work is that we must fully calculate the economic results of production. Agricultural products, especially vegetables and fruits, can only have high economic value if they are developed in easily accessible areas near ports. It is necessary to reduce transportation costs to the minimum by doing away with unnecessary intermediary operations. The annual rate of increase in the export of agricultural, forestry and maritime products between now and 1980 must be rapid. Therefore, while carrying out the 1978 plan, active preparations must be made for coming years. Production zones for exports must be set up at an early date to develop various types of agricultural products and livestock.

"Based on the results obtained in the 1976-1980 5-year plan period, we must quickly thereafter strive to increase the export crop land area to 1 million hectares so that beginning in 1981 we can export a sufficient quantity of agricultural products to meet the demand for the import of fertilizer, gasoline and oil, insecticides and agricultural machines spare parts."

With our fertile land, rich natural resources and abundant manpower and by developing the laboring people's spirit of collective mastery, we will surely succeed in reapidly increasing the volume of agricultural, forestry and maritime products for export to meet the requirements for national industrialization.

#### HO CHI MINH CITY MEETING COMMEMORATES VCP FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

BK061345Y Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 4 Feb 78 BK

[Reportage on a meeting held on 3 February by the Ho Chi Minh City party committee, people's committee and VFF committee to commemorate the 48th VCP founding anniversary--portions recorded]

[Text] In an atmosphere filled with the happiness and enthusiasm of the people nationwide, who are welcoming the third spring following the day of great victory--a spring which opens the key year of implementation of the second 5-year plan as laid down by the fourth party congress--on the evening of 3 February, the Ho Chi Minh City party committee, people's committee and VFF committee held a solemn ceremony to commemorate the 48th VCP founding anniversary. The auditorium of the Ho Chi Minh City people's theater was magnificently decorated with a banner proclaiming "Long live the VCP" in gold letters on a red background, draped across the stage. Beneath the party and national flags was a statue of respected and beloved Uncle Ho, the great leader of our party and people. A great number of delegates of cadres and party members, workers, peasants and various strata of people and of the Ho Chi Minh City armed forces, looking enthusiastic and excited, attended the meeting.

Amid resounding applause, the presidium stepped onto the stage. The meeting presidium consisted of Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrade Vo Van Kiet, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee, and Comrades Vu Dinh Lieu and Mai Chi Tho, members of the party Central Committee and chairman and vice chairman respectively of the Ho Chi Minh City people's committee.

Also participating in the presidium were Prof Nguyen Van Chi, chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City VFF. The meeting presidium also consisted of female Comrade (Trinh Thi Mieng), veteran party member and former party cadre of the former Gia Dinh Province, and a representative of Mrs Le Thi Truong's family, which had rendered meritorious service in fostering and harboring cadres and served as a secret base for the party during the period of secret activities.



Following a solemn ceremony of trooping the colors, Prof Nguyen Van Chi, chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City VFF committee, delivered an opening speech. Prof Nguyen Van Chi pointed out: For nearly half a century, the glorious history of the Vietnamese revolution has been linked with the glorious history of the party. This proves that the party has organized and led the Vietnamese revolution in winning every victory. Greeting the party's anniversary, our entire country remembers the great, meritorious services of the party and Uncle Ho in leading our people in their struggle for the independence and freedom of the fatherland and for their happiness. Only after the party was founded did our people have the necessary conditions for building socialism in our country.

Finally, Prof Nguyen Van Chi said:

[Begin recording] Respected Presidium, respected delegates and all brothers and sisters; we commemorate the 48th founding anniversary of the party at a time when our entire country and city are entering the lunar new year and when our people are happy and enthusiastic that last year's successes have served as a springboard for us to score even greater and more resounding achievements. Amid this happiness and enthusiasm, please allow me, on behalf of the city VFF committee, to propose that all the mass organizations and various strata of people within the VFF and all compatriots--all of us--promise to the party, in this new year, to actively contribute to firmly and strongly building the party, to correctly implementing all the policies set forth by the party and the state, to serving as a firm support for the people's administration, to promoting our revolutionary offensive spirit and our spirit of collective ownership, and to striving to satisfactorily fulfill the 1978 state plan and the 1976-1980 second 5-year plan.

Our system is a system under the leadership of the party, the management of the administration and the ownership of the people. The strength of our people is the combined force of the party and the masses. On the path of rapidly, vigorously and steadily advancing toward socialism, we will each dedicate all our intelligence and efforts to strengthening the solidarity between the party and the people ever more firmly and making this solidarity unshakable.

In this spirit, on behalf of the city VFF committee, I would like to declare open this solemn meeting to commemorate the 48th VCP founding anniversary. [applause] [end recording]

On behalf of the Ho Chi Minh City party and people's committees, Comrade Mai Chi Tho, member of the party Central Committee, deputy secretary of the party committee and vice chairman of the people's committee of Ho Chi Minh City, delivered a speech.

Comrade Mai Chi Tho stressed: The birth of the party helped provide a solution to a vital, historic problem which had remained unsolved for many generations. The party clearly pointed out that only the road of proletarian revolution could lead to the liberation of the people and the salvation of the country. The birth of the party marked a new chapter in the history of our nation, and the August 1945 revolution ushered in the era of independence, freedom and advance to socialism. Over the past 48 years, holding high the two banners of national independence and socialism, our party has led our people from one victory to another. With the fourth party congress, our national history once again turned a new page.

Comrade Mai Chi Tho also pointed out the history of the revolutionary struggle of the revolutionary masses in the city named after Uncle Ho and reviewed the various stages of advance of the party: the August 1945 revolution, the victory over French colonialism, the 1960 concerted uprising, the 1968 Tet general offensive, the 1972 strategic offensive and the great 1975 spring victory which regained independence and freedom for the fatherland.

After pointing out that the Vietnamese revolution organized and led by the party, has gained many extremely valuable lessons, Comrade Mai Chi Tho said:

[Begin recording] On the occasion of the party's anniversary, let us look back at the various historic stages of its advance and derive experience therefrom in order to fortify our confidence in the future of our revolution and our people.

Obviously, the path of revolution was not a smooth one. It was a path strewn with hardships and difficulties which at times seemed almost insurmountable. Our revolutionary bases at times broke up into pieces, leaving only small groups of cadres in charge of party activities. At those times, the situation could be described as gloomy. However, under the leadership of the party, our people valiantly and intelligently overcame all obstacles to score one victory after another and, finally, to achieve complete victory. [2-minute passage indistinct] We have full confidence in the building of socialism in our country and in our people. [end recording]

Dealing with the difficulties as well as advantages facing our people, specifically the people in Ho Chi Minh City over the past 3 years, Comrade Mai Chi Tho pointed out the great, far-reaching changes which have taken place in the city since 1975 in all fields-- political, economic, cultural, social, and so forth. He praised the efforts to increase industrial and agricultural production, to transform the city and to maintain public order and security made by various mass revolutionary movements, such as the movement to attain three high points in industry, the movement to carry out water conservancy work, the movement of the masses to study and implement party directives and resolutions, and so forth.

Comrade Mai Chi Tho stressed: The various mass movements to build the city over the past 3 years have clearly showed that the Ho Chi Minh City people have actually exercised their right to collective ownership, that they are fully capable of being collective owners and that they are now building the apparatus of their collective ownership. Their achievements in the past year have placed the city in an extremely favorable situation, despite the fact that it still has to face some difficulties. Our country will certainly be able to overcome all difficulties and will advance in leaps and bounds. In conclusion, Comrade Mai Chi Tho said:

[Begin recording] In our city, with the return of springtime, countless progressive flowers have simultaneously blossomed in various factories, worksites, schools, hospitals, army and public security units, city wards and subwards, villages and hamlets, and among the millions of manual and intellectual laborers who have contributed and are still contributing their labor, their energy, and even their blood to defending and building the socialist Vietnamese fatherland, and to successfully building our glorious Ho Chi Minh City.

Owing to their efforts, many units and individuals in the city have been rewarded by the government and Uncle Ton. May I suggest that we warmly commend the achievements recorded last year by the city's laboring people, especially the working class, the peasantry, youths and intellectuals, and the cadres, personnel and combatants of the people's armed forces and public security forces! [applause]

This spring, the 48th anniversary of the founding of the party also coincides with the 10th anniversary of the 1968 spring of the Year of the Monkey. Celebrating this occasion, we are determined to march onto the new battlefield with boundless pride, with the bearing, courage and zeal of those who fought and are still fighting under the banner of the glorious VCP, and in the spirit of simultaneous offensives and uprisings.

On the occasion of this momentous anniversary, the city party and people's committees earnestly appeal to the entire local party organization and people to zealously respond to the (?four) movements launched by the city and to fulfill and overfulfill the 1978 state plan so as to create the basis for our city to outstandingly fulfill the 1978-1980 5-year plan, thus making it worthy of being named after great Uncle Ho and being a sister city of Leningrad and of the undaunted GDR city which is the birthplace of Karl Marx. [applause]

On the occasion of the party's anniversary, on behalf of the presidium, and the party and people's committees of Ho Chi Minh City, we would like to express to the local people the everlasting gratitude of the communists who have benefited from their most fervent love and protection. The city party organization places its confidence in the most [words indistinct] of the people, and in the inexhaustible revolutionary capabilities of the working class, collectivized peasants, revolutionary intellectuals, youths and teenagers, and the people of all strata in our extremely glorious Ho Chi Minh City. [applause] [end recording]

The ceremony marking the 48th anniversary of the VCP in the city theater ended amid stirring sounds of the Internationale.

#### CORRECTION TO REPORT ON 4, 5 FEBRUARY CAMBODIAN ATTACKS

VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY on 8 February transmitted a correction to the item entitled "Cambodian Border Violations for 4, 5 February Reported," published on page K 1 of the 7 February DAILY REPORT.

The second paragraph, line three, should be changed to read ...border; Long An Province, about 14 kilometers... changing "city" to "province."

LATE REPORT: UN DELEGATES INDIGNANT AT U.S. EXPULSION OF SRV ENVOY

BK081133Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Delegations from many countries to the United Nations have been indignant at the false accusation made by the U.S. Government against SRV Ambassador Dinh Ba Thi.

Recently, after the U.S. Government made a false accusation against Ambassador Dinh Ba Thi, chief of the SRV permanent representation to the United Nations, and then used it as a pretext to ask him to leave the United States, many socialist countries and member countries of the coordinating commission of the nonaligned countries called a meeting to show solidarity with Vietnam and to protest this blatant act of the U.S. Government.

## JAKARTA PRESS WELCOMES REAPPEARANCE OF BANNED NEWSPAPERS

BK071420Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 6 Feb 78 BK

[From the press review: "Jakarta Dailies on Reappearance of Banned Newspaper"]

[Text] Entitled "The Indonesian Press We Are Hoping For," BERITA YUDHA's editorial says that almost all newspapers which had been banned are back in circulation again in Indonesian society. The recent ban was not meant to "kill" the newspapers involved. The purpose of the ban was to restore the role and responsibility of the press as a mass medium which takes part in the struggle for development.

To the Indonesian people, the current stage of struggle constitutes a struggle for development which was ignored from 1945 until 1965 due to circumstances at that time, the independence struggle from 1945 until 1949 and subsequent struggles between 1950 and 1965. The current development struggle concerns all Indonesian people. Their interests in development are above all other interests. The government, for its part, is asking the Indonesian press to share with it the responsibility of making the development struggle a success. BERITA YUDHA therefore welcomes the statement by the heads of the editorial staffs of the newspapers which are back in circulation, in which they declared that they will sincerely help preserve national stability.

Welcoming the reappearance of the newspapers, BERITA BUANA says that the public indeed likes to satiate its intellectual hunger by reading various sorts of newspapers. If all newspapers were the same, it would be like eating the same food all the time. The right food can be of many varieties, but each variety should be a healthy one, a kind full of vitamins which can give one strength to step up development activities.

In an editorial entitled "Introspection," KOMPAS says that in [words indistinct] in the future, [words indistinct] responsibility will not be abandoned. Therefore, the newspaper will continue to carry out its task of (?standing by) the public and government. KOMPAS also says that in performing its task it will conduct introspection and continue to be optimistic, move along the proper direction and not adopt a presumptuous attitude.

[Kula Lumpur International Service in English at 0630 GMT 7 February reporting on developments in Indonesia, notes briefly that "the West Java military command has banned three student publications in Bandung." The radio does not name the publications.]

## LOGISTICS OFFICIAL ON RICE STOCK, PRICES, DISTRIBUTION

BK071548Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 7 Feb 78 BK

[Excerpts] Before the start of the National Economic Stabilization Board meeting in Jakarta today, chief of the National Logistics Board Bustanil Arifin said that rice market prices remain stable despite floods in several districts. Total volume of rice imports for 1977-78, estimated to reach 2.3 million tons, is not expected to increase.

The National Logistics Board has supplied thousands of tons of rice to markets to stabilize prices. Five thousand tons are supplied to Jakarta and its suburbs every day. Daily supplies to West Java and the central provinces range from 1,500 to 3,000 tons; to Bandung, 400 tons; and to East Java Province, only from 500 to 800 tons. Bustanil Arifin told newsmen that the rice supply in East Java, having a population 27 million people, is satisfactory. At the president's instructions, 500 tons of rice were supplied to flood victims in East Java. Another 250 tons are reserved for use in the preharvest season. No extra rice has been supplied to central Java, because the flood there occurred after farmers had harvested their secondary crops.



## MALAYSIA

PAPER HOPES CAMBODIA 'WILL RESPOND POSITIVELY' TO SRV

BK071111Y Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 7 Feb 78 p 12 BK

[Editorial: "Three-Point Plan"]

[Text] The peculiar circumstances of the Cambodian-Vietnamese war have created a situation whereby Vietnam, despite having its troops deep inside Cambodian territory, seems to stand for reasonableness and friendship while Cambodians, who by all accounts have taken a bad beating, have emerged as difficult, unapproachable, even completely opposed to the alternatives to fighting. The theories abound as to whether the continuing Vietnamese presence in Cambodia indicates larger (and yet unclear) ambitions on the part of Hanoi or merely an embarrassment it foresaw but nevertheless chose to endure in the long-term interest of stability in Indochina. Assuming the more charitable view, it appears that Hanoi is convinced that its weaker but more belligerent neighbour cannot be persuaded into amicability, only bludgeoned into behaving--eventually. And so far Cambodia has certainly refused to entertain calls for a negotiated end to the border war.

Vietnam's new three-point plan goes much further than earlier overtures. The ceasefire plan must appeal to the Cambodians, since they are the ones who have been losing ground in the face of superior might. Better yet must be the proposed pullback of troops 3 miles on either side of the common border, though even here it is likely that Phnom Penh may insist on doing what it will within its own territory. The third point has probably never been suggested before by any communist state--international supervision of the border, possibly under the auspices of the United Nations. How will Cambodia, which rejected bilateral negotiations, react to involvement by third or fourth parties?

It could be that talk of international supervision merely indicates a Vietnamese hankering after respectability in the eyes of the world; critics may also see some deviousness in Hanoi's suggesting to Phnom Penh procedures more likely to aggravate than placate the almost pathological fear of anything foreign on the part of Cambodia's rulers. The fact remains that the peace plan offer an honourable way out for both parties. The hope must be that in the spirit of Tet, Phnom Penh will respond positively.

## NORTH KALIMANTAN PEOPLE'S ARMY ISSUES STATEMENT

OW070915Y Voice of the Malayan Revolution [Clandestine] in Mandarin to Malaysia and Singapore 1330 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[Text] The revolutionary struggle of North Kalimantan has reached a new stage of development. The North Kalimantan people's army calls on the masses to vigorously support the revolutionary armed struggle.

In January last year, the third military subdistrict command of the North Kalimantan people's army in the lower valley of the Rejang River issued a statement entitled "Compatriots, Let Us Make More Contributions to the Revolution. The statement points out that the revolutionary armed struggle of North Kalimantan has entered a new stage of development and calls on the masses to vigorously support the revolutionary armed struggle.



The statement says: After more than 3 years of hard struggle led by the North Kalimantan Communist Party, we have finally overcome a low tide in our armed struggle. This armed struggle has not only continued to win victories but has also been developed gradually. "A single spark can start a prairie fire," and the spark of our country's armed struggle will eventually start that prairie fire. Our future is bright.

In the past year, the statement asserts, the revolutionary situation throughout the world has continued to develop in the revolution's favor led by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese people have overcome serious natural disasters, smashed the gang of four's conspiracy to usurp party and state power and won great victories. Third World countries and their peoples continue to achieve unity and progress. The revolutionary armed struggles of peoples in various Southeast Asian countries have developed still more vigorously. Revisionism--led by Soviet revisionism--has found the going tougher and tougher; the economic and political crises of imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, have been serious and will become even worse; reactionaries of all countries have been isolated and weak.

The statement says that, influenced by an excellent world situation, our country's revolution has also experienced new developments. We have openly criticized the right, capitulationist line and our armed struggle has entered a new stage of development. This has greatly encouraged the revolutionary people and dealt a heavy blow to the enemy. We have won back part of those who had left the army and enlisted a group of new fighters, thus reinforcing our army. We have actively carried out our struggle and made some achievements. We have killed and wounded a number of enemies and executed a secret enemy agent who had committed serious crimes. Concerning arms' manufacture, we have also made creative achievements. In the past year, the army has been further consolidated internally, and the comrades' consciousness of politics, ideology and the line struggle has been further enhanced. Particularly after the erroneous line was criticized, their revolutionary enthusiasm was given full play and they advanced even more vigorously. We are fully convinced that, guided by the party's new policy in the new year, our country's armed struggle will develop further.

It also states: As we criticize the erroneous line and actively develop our armed revolutionary struggle, the enemy will surely step up its counterattacks, both militarily and politically, and strengthen its control over grain and military goods. Therefore, we should fight even more vigorously to win new victories.

The statement continues: The tasks we face are complicated and hard. We rely not only on the efforts and struggle of all comrades in our party and army but on our compatriots' joint efforts and struggle to win still greater victories.

The great teacher Chairman Mao said: "The revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them. This is a great truth. Therefore, we hope that our compatriots will proceed according to the interests of the revolution, consider the happiness of their sons, daughters and grandchildren, and contribute whatever manpower and money they can to the great cause of the revolution. We still have economic problems, so we hope our compatriots will make generous contributions.

In conclusion, the statement calls on the people of North Kalimantan, led by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Wen Ming-chuan, to advance valiantly on the road of encircling the cities from the countryside and seizing political power by force.

#### NORTH KALIMANTAN GROUPS ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT ON STRUGGLE

OW071157Y Voice of the Malayan Revolution [Clandestine] in Mandarin to Malaysia and Singapore 1330 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Sarawak peasants association and the Rejang River revolutionary committee issued a statement in 1977 entitled "Thoroughly criticize the Right Capitulationist Line and Be Determined To Carry Armed Struggle Through to the End."

The statement says: Three years ago the revolutionary armed struggle, led by the North Kalimantan Communist Party, made a serious mistake in line and consequently suffered serious setbacks and losses. Comrade Wen Ming-chuan, chairman of our party, issued a timely statement on 9 March 1974, sternly denouncing and criticizing this erroneous capitulationist line and dealing a telling counterattack to the right capitulationists and class enemies. Led by Chairman Wen and other revolutionary leading comrades, we have deepened the criticism of the right capitulationist line and have thoroughly settled accounts with it. Consequently, our party and army are again advancing toward consolidation and development and our orientation has become even more clear. Our comrades are fully confident, determined to carry the revolutionary armed struggle through to the end.

The statement relates that the secret talks being held at that time were aimed at abolishing the armed struggle and surrendering to the enemy. The signed memorandum of understanding was actually a submission of surrender to the enemy and a declaration that acknowledged the failure of the armed struggle. "Disbanding the army and destroying the guns" was a capitulationist conspiracy. "Ending the armed struggle and returning to society to serve the people" meant complete betrayal of the basic principle of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the proletarian revolution and the people's basic interests. Clearly, this was a right capitulationist line.

The statement says: Making mistakes with regard to line and thus causing serious setbacks and losses to the revolution was extremely painful. However, we are dauntless revolutionaries who have the skill to learn from our experiences and lessons, the daring to overcome difficulties, determination and confidence and the means to carry the armed struggle through to the end. Hence, in the future we will study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought still more conscientiously, pay close attention to deepening our ideological development while studying strategy and tactics and resolutely take the road of encircling the cities from the countryside and seizing political power by force.

Chairman Mao taught us: "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" and "without a people's army the people have nothing." The statement asserts: This means that only the barrel of a gun can defeat the British and Malaysian reactionaries, can seize and consolidate political power and can completely change the old world.

Without armed struggle in North Kalimantan the laboring people and Communist Party will lose their status and no revolutionary victories will be won. Therefore, no matter what difficulties we face in our armed struggle, we must always tightly grasp our guns. Even if only one person remains, he must continue to fight; under no circumstances should he lay down his gun.

The statement says: Facts prove that the Red banner of armed struggle will never fall. Over the past 3 years we have not only victoriously maintained a people's armed forces but, after criticizing the erroneous line, have also developed them further and advanced once again. We are strongly convinced that the future is bright, although the road will be tortuous.

In conclusion, the statement calls on the people of North Kalimantan to thoroughly criticize the right capitulationist line and carry the revolutionary armed struggle through to the end.

#### SINGAPORE

#### ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS HELD WITH YUGOSLAVIA

LD031834Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1653 GMT 3 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Singapore, February 3 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Executive Council member and president of the Federal Committee for Economic Cooperation with the Developing Countries, Stojan Andov, today had separate talks in Singapore with Singapore Minister of Finance and Trade Hon Sui Sen and Singapore Minister of Education and Culture Ong Teng Cheong. [titles as received]

Cooperation so far between Yugoslavia and Singapore and possibilities for its further advancement were discussed in detail in the talks.

Both members of the Singapore Government stressed Singapore's wish to develop as broad as possible cooperation with Yugoslavia. It was also stated that despite great competition on the Singapore market, possibilities exist for a considerably bigger presence of Yugoslav economic organizations on this market.

Members of the Yugoslav economic delegation also had talks on the actual expansion of cooperation with representatives of the Singapore state enterprise "Intraco" and the association of Singapore shipyards and shipmaintenance enterprises. Representatives of some ten Yugoslav working organizations who arrived in Singapore with the Yugoslav economic delegation also participated in these talks.

On this occasion, possibilities for Yugoslav shipping equipment exports to Singapore companies interested in this, were also discussed.

#### BRIEFS

IRAN AIR AGREEMENT--Singapore and Iran on 2 February signed an air service agreement to enable the designated airlines of the two countries to operate between and beyond their territories. The accord was signed by the minister of state for communications, Mr Ong Teng Cheong, and Iran's vice minister of war and administrator of its civil aviation organization. [Singapore Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 2 Feb 78 EK]

MARCOS RESETS ELECTION DATE TO 7 APRIL, ISSUES NEW CODE

OW080010Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 7 Feb 78 OW

[Text] President Marcos today reset from 2 April to 7 April the interim Batasang Pambansa [National Legislature] [IBP] elections even as he signed into law the 1978 election code. The rescheduling of the IBP polls should give political parties more time to organize and present their tickets and allow the Commission on Elections [Comelec] to print the ballots. In view of the new date of the elections, the deadline for the filing of candidacies has been moved to 17 February. Actual political campaigning will begin immediately afterwards up to 6 April excluding Monday, Thursday and Good Friday.

Under the approved election code the final composition of the IBP will be 200 members. Broken down, they are the prime minister--which is the president--20 Cabinet members to be appointed by the president, 165 elected and 14 sectoral representatives.

The president likewise added a new chapter in the election code not included in the original draft as approved by the Batasang Bayan [National Legislative advisory council] in its 26-27 January session. The additional chapter pertains to political parties. Under the election code the political parties in existence in 1972--namely the Liberal, Nacionalista and Citizens parties--shall be deemed already registered. According to the president, only new parties will be required to register.

So far only one major political coalition group, the (Kilusan Bagum Lipunan) [New Society Movement], has announced its participation in the elections. The group is composed mostly of members of the ruling Nacionalista Party and several Liberal Party politicians.

The president, in remarks before newsmen following the signing rites, said other Liberals are welcome to join the coalition if they refuse to form their own political ticket. Referring to the new election code, the president expressed the hope that this new law will contribute to the entire structure of reform. He then called on the people not to allow the return to the vices of the old society. /

MARCOS 'DEPLORES' LIBERAL BOYCOTT, SPEAKS TO NEW GROUP

OW042025Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0944 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] Manila, Feb. 4 (AFP)--President Ferdinand Marcos today deplored the opposition Liberal Party's decision to boycott the coming Philippine elections and said all they wanted was to see him fail in his reform program even at the cost of prolonged martial law.

In a nationally televised speech, Mr Marcos regretted that the opposition had not supported anything he had done since he proclaimed martial law in 1972, including establishment of relations with communist countries and forging of closer relations with neighboring Malaysia.

Mr Marcos was speaking at the formal launching here of a new political grouping dubbed the "New Society Movement" which will field government candidates at the regional elections next April 2 to form a 200-man interim National Assembly. The movement is actually a coalition group which will serve as the umbrella organization of all candidates, including defectors from the opposition, who support the martial law regime.



The Liberals yesterday announced they would not field any candidates in the elections, leaving the Marcos government with the prospect of running virtually unopposed at the polls.

Citing his decision to open diplomatic ties with communist countries including China and the Soviet Union and his moves to improve ties with Malaysia, Mr Marcos said, "There is nothing I have done since martial law which they (the Liberals) have supported." He added that the opposition had only one purpose, and this was "to bring about failure of the present administration, no matter what the price is, even if it be continuation of martial law."

Saying the elections were part of the gradual process towards political normalcy, Mr. Marcos added, "We are moving inexorably towards normalization," and it would be pushed whether the opposition took part or not.

Aging Foreign Secretary Carlos P. Romulo, one of about 10 cabinet ministers expected to run for seats in the assembly, drew applause from the political gathering when he said that at 79, "I am willing to undergo the rigors of a campaign" because he supported normalization.

#### MILITARY COURTS TO BE PHASED OUT AFTER 3-MONTH DEADLINE

OWO72351Y Malolos International Service in English 0710 GMT 6 Feb 78 OW

[Text] The country's 22 military courts have been given 3 months to resolve 100 cases pending before them. After the deadline, steps will be taken to phase out the military courts in line with President Marcos' intention to return the Philippines to normal political processes. The 3-month deadline was given by Defense Secretary Juan Ponce Enrile following a presidential order to expedite action in such cases.

Secretary Enrile also ordered the armed forces judge advocate general, Hamilton Dimaya, [words indistinct] to submit an inventory of all pending cases before the 22 military courts. The pending cases involve violations of the subversion law, possession of firearms and crimes against public order. Among the (?notable) cases which are still pending before the military courts are the ones involving former opposition Senator Benigno Aquino, [words indistinct] priests Edicio La Torre and Jose Lapu and Armed Forces Lieutenant Victor Corpus.

The phaseout of the 22 military courts, which were created when martial law was declared in 1972, will not mean an end to military trials. At least seven new military courts will conduct trials on specific violations of laws committed by civilians and military men alike. Unlike the members of the 22 existing military tribunals, members of the new military courts will serve on the bench full time.

#### BRIEFS

SOVIET WAR VETERANS--Three Soviet war veterans are in the Philippines for a 10-day visit. The group's visit is intended to enhance existing relationships between veterans groups in the Philippines and the Soviet Union. The Soviet delegation which arrived in Manila on Friday is headed by Admiral (Semen Zakmarov) and also includes Lt Gen (Vasiliy Patriyenko) and Lt Col (Aleksandr Malov). The Soviet guests will tour war memorials in various parts of the Philippines, including the ones at Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor Island. [Malolos International Service in English 0710 GMT 6 Feb 78 OW]



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